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No. 8911.—Vol. LVII. FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1893. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, A LIFE OF PLEASURE. By HENRY PETTITT and Sir AUGUSTUS HARRIS. (The greatest success Drury Lane has ever known.)

Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Lily Hanbury (by permission of H. Beerbohm Tree, Esq.), Miss Laura Linden, Miss Le Thiere, Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. Arthur Dacre, Mr. Frank H. Fenton, Mr. William Elton, Mr. Stephen Caffrey, Mr. Clarence Holt, Mr. J. A. Cave, Mr. Robert Soutar, and Mr. Harry Nicholls.

MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), and EVERY SATURDAY, at 1.30. Doors open 1 o'clock. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Mr. TREE, Sole Lessee and Manager.

TO-NIGHT at 8.15, a new play in 4 acts, by HENRY ARTHUR JONES, called

THE TEMPTER.

Mr. Tree; Messrs. Fred. Terry, F. Everill, Fuller Mellish, G. W. Anson, Charles Allan, Holman Clark, Neville, Baidie, Wyatt, Paton, Cowis, &c.; Mrs. Tree, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, Mrs. E. H. Brooke, and Miss Julia Neilson.

MATINEE of THE TEMPTER EVERY SATURDAY, until further notice, at 2.

Seats may now be booked two months in advance. Box-office (Mr. Leverton) open 10 till 5.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.50, Lecocq's celebrated Comic Opera

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

(Last Two Nights).

Mesdames Amy Augarde, H. Crofton, M. A. Victor, N. Cravering, B. Vere; Messrs. Courtice Pounds, W. Dale, C. Davenport, S. Hemsley, G. Humphery, F. Vigay. At 8.15, POOR MIGNONETTE. LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), at 2. Doors open at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.

TO-NIGHT, at 8, A WOMAN'S REVENGE, by HENRY PETTITT. Messrs. Charles Warner, Charles Cartwright, Herbert Flemming, Rudge Harding, John Carter, and Arthur Williams; Mesdames Mary Rorke, Alma Stanley, Florence L. Forster, Agnes Thomas. Box-office 10 to 5. Doors open 7.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, GEORGE EDWARDES.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8, Audran's charming Comic Opera,

LA MASCOTTE,

with the following powerful cast:—

Miss Phyllis Broughton, Miss Katie Seymour, and Miss Florence St. John; Mr. Wallace Brownlow, Mr. Charles Conyers, Mr. George Mudie, and Mr. Robert Pateman.

Box-Office open 10 to 6 daily. Doors open 7.45.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—LAST NIGHTS of the successful Comic Opera

LA MASCOTTE, at the Gaiety Theatre.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Lessee, W. S. PENLEY.

CHARLEY'S AUNT,

By Brandon Thomas.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.

Preceded, at 8, by JOHN THURGOOD, FARMER.

MATINEE of CHARLEY'S AUNT EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

COMEDY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. COMYNS CARR.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, a new and original play, in four Acts, by Sydney Grundy, entitled

SOWING THE WIND.

Mr. Brandon Thomas, Mr. Charles Maude, Mr. Sidney Brough, Mr. Edmund Maurice, Mr. Ian Robertson, Mr. Will Dennis, Mr. Chandler, Mr. J. Byron; Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Annie Hughes, Mrs. Campbell Bradley, and Miss Winifred Emery. At 8, IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Doors open 7.40. Box-office (Mr. Scarsbrick) open 10 to 5.

MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.—COMEDY.

COURT THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.

EVERY EVENING at 9, a Three-act Farce, being an English version of the great Parisian success, "Champignol Malgré Lui," entitled THE OTHER "FELLOW, by Fred Horner. Messrs. Charles Groves, C. H. Brookfield, Weedon Grossmith, Wilfred Draycott, H. De Lange, W. Wyes, Compton Coutts, R. Nainby, Charles Burleigh, Seymour Hicks, Sydney Warden, E. Bertram, &c. Misses Pattie Brown, Margaret Calder, M. Minnock, Elsaline Terriss. Preceded at 8.15 by HIS LAST CHANCE. Mr. Sewyn Cowper and Miss Elsaline Terriss. Doors open at 7.45. Box-office now open. MATINEE SATURDAY, October 21, at 3 o'clock. Doors open 2.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

Mr. EDWARD TERRY, Sole Proprietor.

Season under the Management of Miss JANETTE STEER.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, AN AMERICAN BRIDE, by Lawrence Olde and Maurice Noel. Messrs. Herbert Waring, Fred Kerr, Murray Carson, George R. Foss, J. A. Welch, Richard Blunt, Hamilton Pollard, Robson Lambert; Misses Olga Brandon, Henrietta Lindley, Day Ford, and Miss Janette Steer. Box-office 10 to 5.—Business Manager, CHARLES TERRY.

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Mr. HORACE SEDGER, Sole Lessee and Manager.

LITTLE CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS. By GEORGE R. SIMS and CECIL RALEIGH. The music by IVAN CARYLL. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8.15, with the following cast:—Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Messrs. Harry Parker, Furneaux Cook, Henry Weigh, George Tate, Roland Cunie; Mesdames Maud Holland, Eva Moore, Adelaide Newton, Mimi St. Cyr, Alice Gilbert, Maud Leicester, and Miss May Yohe. Increased orchestra and chorus. Conducted by the composer. Doors open 7.45. MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), at 2.30.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

Manager, F. J. HARRIS.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MOROCCO BOUND (178th time). John L. Shine, Charles Danby, Templar Saxe, Lilian Redfern, and Letty Lind. At 7.45, REV. HARLEY, the inimitable comic of popular actors. Box-office 10 to 10. MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), at 2.30. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE LAST WORD. Miss Ada Rehan, Isabel Irving, Laura Graves, James Lewis, George Clarke, Herbert Gresham, William Owen. MATINEE TO-MORROW, THE FORESTERS, at 2.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Under the management of Mr. ALFRED GERMAN REED and Mr. CORNEY GRAIN.

TO-NIGHT at 8, AN ODD PAIR, PIANO ON TOUR, and BOX "B" by Mr. CORNEY GRAIN. MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 8, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 3. Stalls 5s., 3s. Admission 2s., 1s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE, W.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.

Open 7.30. At 8.40, the Grand Ballet FIDELIA. At 10.30, CHICAGO. Varieties by BEATTIE and BENTLEY, Alice Thora, The Three Castles, R. H. Douglass, The Polishes, Amy Lyster, The Silvani Troupe, Marie Tyler, &c., &c.

EMPIRE.

TO-NIGHT, Two Grand Ballets. KATRINA, at 8, and the Up-to-Date Ballet, THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME, at 10, by Mr. George Edwardes, arranged by Mdme. Katti Lanner, music by Monsieur Leopold Wenzel, supported by Mdlle. Heva Sarcy, Signorina Saviguy, Signor Vincenti, and Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties at 7.45. Doors open 7.30. SPECIAL MATINEE SATURDAY, October 21.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.

The Royal Aquarium Area a Mass of Flowers. No extra charge. The NATIONAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY'S SHOW. No extra charge. Fire! Fire! The Collins' Rescue. See the Wonderful Performing Dogs. The Fakir Priest. The Great Dive Through the Roof. See the Champion Divers of the World. Great Russian Waxworks and Tortures. Free Varieties, 12 noon. Special (free) Grand Varieties, 2 and 7. Knobb's Tank Performances. Performing animals. The Almont Pantomimists. The Four-Legged Dance, Ballet Quartette, &c., &c., &c. All free. Concert (free), 5.30. See (Theatre) 6 and 8, the Boxing Kangaroo, &c., &c. Grand Swimming Entertainments, 3 and 10. Talking and Laughing Seal.

"EXCELLENT (QUOTH HE) AND VERIE RIDICULOUS."

WHEN we say that the demonstrations which began to-day at Toulon, on account of the visit of a meagre Russian squadron, are both excellent and very ridiculous, we lay ourselves open to an imputation of paradox or to a charge of discordiality towards the Triple Alliance. And yet the former epithet is as apt as the other, whose justice no Englishman can doubt, unless he be perverted by Socialism into a zeal for bunting and the bawling of the Marseillaise. If the Tsar had gone into the matter with a whole heart, and had sent all his Baltic Fleet to spit in the face of Europe at Toulon, the manifestation could only have been taken as the outward and visible sign of a state of affairs already existent. But the Tsar has not gone into the matter with a whole heart: on the contrary he has taken care that, so far as Russia has to do with them, the ceremonies shall be performed with maimed rites. Instead of an imposing procession of warships he sends but five inferior vessels; and this, by the way, shows that for the present he does not mean to establish a heavy fleet in Mediterranean waters. Then he has lopped some significance from the affair by refusing to allow Admiral AVELLAN to fly the Imperial flag, insisting that the criss-crossed, undecorative colours of the naval and military service should be flown instead. In Paris they are trying to explain away this reluctant responsiveness of the Tsar. They have discovered a deference towards the Republic, if not towards Republicanism, in his desire not to offend the eye of his allies by flaunting the two-headed Imperial eagle. But deep down they know that the act is not intended to be courteous, but as a frigid discourtesy, whose motive is political. The Tsar and the Russian nation generally like display; and when he refuses to cast himself with any cordiality into the fun of Toulon, it means that the Tsar wishes to keep the demonstration on a level of civility and ceremony. His Ambassador's verbal reply to the invitations lately received, and the proclamation of the Mayor of Toulon—obviously issued at the hest of the Ministry—show that he, at any rate, has no desire to upset the prevalent placidity of Europe. M. CARNOT's absence from Toulon might count for little if M. DUPUY were to be there. But the Ministry, although it cannot be expected to lack sympathy with any exhibition of Chauvinism, is acting as if its hands were tied. Therefore these festivities are excellent in that they show that the Tsar means that so far as concerns him they shall be shorn of every element of political defiance.

They are excellent, too, in providing a vent for the natural exuberance of France. As a nation she lives by ebullitions. The "great heart of the nation" is not a phrase of little meaning over there. The blood of France is everlastingly on the boil, and when the blood of the nation bubbles over, the heat and the pulsings set the blood of every individual Frenchman bubbling and spluttering in unison. Every Johnny Crapaud to-day rose with a consciousness of personal friendship towards the Tsar, and breakfasted with an invisible Imperial guest. Every Frenchman has actually or in imagination grinned and shaken his fist at that point of the compass which he takes to represent the Kaiser. And every Frenchman is the better for it, since these little excursions into the ridiculous take some of the fervent bitterness out of his soul. The ardours of hospitality, too, will do something to soften the national acridity. These cases of champagne that line the quays of Toulon, on which any Russian sailor may embrute himself for nothing; these two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight bangles for the wives of the Russian sailors and brooches for the officers' ladies, the crosses for the chaplains, the symbolical toys, the topical gee-gaws, the pictures, are to be commended. If they were not thinking of these, Frenchmen would be hurling stones at Italian workmen, or breathing fire and venom against the Triple Alliance. It is far better that the national feeling should be corrected, even though the correction begets exhibitions, which are the more absurd in proportion as they are the less harmless. The ideas of presenting the Tsarina with a bracelet set with jewels to represent the tricolour, and of giving the Tsar a model of the Eiffel tower in brilliants are the crowning follies of the time. But they represent the general sentiment far better than the toy whereon a Russian sailor is made by mechanism to clasp the hand of a Frenchman, and at the psychological moment the flags of the Triple Alliance fall down.

Without doubt the world will see a very laughable spectacle. France is not entertaining a squad of sixty officers and four hundred men. She is curvetting and prancing before the whole of civilization. There is little need to take the business seriously; for already we knew of the unanswered passion for a Dual Alliance, as we knew that years of peace could not subtract anything of the bitterness of isolation which is ever to be the fate of France. Nothing shows her natural loneliness so much as the polite indifference of Russia at this moment. What the Tsar wants is a new loan and a coaling port on the Mediterranean; and an alliance with Austria would suit his purposes better than union with a flighty democracy which may in a moment precipitate war. He may get his loan, for all Europe cares; it would be lamentable if a port were ceded to him, but we doubt whether any will be. For the rest these festivities are—festivities. And Italy could show to-morrow, if she chose, a national sentiment of friendship for England which will secure the Mediterranean to the Triple Alliance so long as the Triple Alliance continues

THE CHEAPENING OF ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CHIEF OF THE EDISON-SWAN COMPANY.

To the ordinary mind there is nothing very significant about the date November 10. Even Whitaker only marks it as the birthday of Sir Henry Ponsonby; and whatever distinction it may have acquired from this auspicious occasion is dimmed by the antecedent glories of the 5th, sacred to Gunpowder Plot.

Yet in one sub-section of the nation there is great excitement about the 10th of November. The electricians are waiting with feverish curiosity to see what it will bring forth; for on that day a famous Edison patent expires, and the manufacture and sale of incandescent lamps will be free. What the effect of this will be on electric lighting in England it is difficult yet to foresee; but there is little doubt that extravagant hopes have been formed, and that the mere reduction of the price of lamps from 3*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* or thereabouts will not produce nearly so great an impulse as would result from the cheapening of electricity itself by a penny or two per unit. However, what has caused the matter to blossom into prominence just at present is the fact that the Edison-Swan Company, who hold the monopoly for incandescent lamps in England, have voluntarily, in anticipation of the lapse of their master patent, reduced the price of lamps to 1*s.* 9*d.*, which is less than half their previous price. This will be good news to consumers, of course, but to judge from some of the outbursts which have followed the announcement, one might fancy that a millennium of electric lighting was already at hand. There is no doubt that during the last two years an enormous amount has been done towards electric lighting, especially by the corporations of large towns. Manchester has just completed a magnificent central station, capable of supplying 40,000 lamps, and similar installations are already at work in Dublin, Glasgow, Bradford, Brighton, Dundee, St. Pancras, &c. The success of these has encouraged others to follow, and one might make a very formidable list of the towns in which electric lighting is in progress under the direct auspices of the local authorities, who have been driven to take it up, it must be confessed, not so much from a sense of immediate need as to prevent the intrusion of private companies and the growth of a second monopoly, like that enjoyed by the gas companies. At the same time, one has heard occasionally of would-be undertakers—as the Act calls them—who have shown what they consider a laudable caution and a wise reserve by deciding to wait for "the inevitable cheapening of the electric lamp." Now that that cheapening has set in (for further reductions still may be looked for in a month), it is time to

SERVICE NOTES.

The trials of the new torpedo-gunboat *Speedy* under forced draught have not been completed in time to be noticed in this week's notes, but we are glad to say that the natural draught trials were exceedingly satisfactory. The horse-power contracted for by Messrs. Thornycroft was 2,500, which was largely exceeded, as 3,043 horse-power was indicated, with which a speed of 18.5 knots was attained. If the horse-power contracted for under forced draught be exceeded in the same proportion, as is quite possible, it is probable that a much greater speed than 20¼ knots will be reached. When the *Speedy's* trials were first commenced the boilers primed a little; but this has now been put to rights, and no priming was perceptible on her last trial trip. The results so far obtained seem to show that the tubulous or water-tube boiler invented by Messrs. Thornycroft will take the place of the old-fashioned tubular boiler in all our new torpedo-catchers; if they can be used in our larger ships we shall hear no more of leaky tubes and Admiralty ferrules, which after all can only be regarded as makeshifts. The water-tube coil-boiler, invented by Mr. White, of Cowes, also seems to be a success, as very good results were obtained the other day at the trial of a small 56-ft. vedette boat fitted with one of these boilers.

As we anticipated in these notes a fortnight ago, the forced draught trials of the battleship *Centurion* were most successful, as the 13,000 horse-power contracted for was largely exceeded, and the very high average speed of 18.5 knots was attained on an eight hours' run in the Channel. This is a greater speed than has ever previously been attained by any ironclad. Altogether the *Centurion* is a success.

As regards military matters, the march of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers through Wales last summer does not seem to have produced the flow of recruits anticipated, as we notice that both this regiment and the East Yorkshire Regiment have been opened for recruiting in the Western District, which has its headquarters at Plymouth. The fact of the matter is that till last year the Welsh people outside Wrexham never saw a soldier except on the occasions when military were employed protecting bailiffs in collecting tithes, &c., which is hardly the way to make soldiering popular in the country. If a little life were infused into the recruiting service in the Principality, there ought to be no difficulty in getting sufficient recruits as there are only two Welsh regiments. But we fear that the Welsh are in no sense a military race.

The leave season at Aldershot has now commenced, but at most home stations it does not begin till the 15th of this month. The route-marching and military sketching season may be taken to commence at the same time, and apropos of the latter we would like to make a few observations. The system usually followed as regards the execution of military sketches at a home station is to divide the available ground between the battalions in the command, and to request each commanding officer to furnish so many sketches, executed by his officers, by the end of first leave, and so many more by the end of second leave. The various schemes decided upon are then distributed by the adjutant among the officers, who are each given about six weeks or so to do their sketches in. Now a sketch obtained under these conditions from any officer is utterly worthless as any proof of the ability of that officer to do decent topographical work under service conditions.

The sketches may be good; they should with the time allowed, be almost perfect, but the officers who executed them may be, all the same, practically useless as far as the real requirements of military sketching are concerned. The ability to make a good military map is a gift of nature. No amount of study will make a man, without that gift, a quick and accurate draughtsman; and though it is by no means advisable to endeavour to make every officer a topographical expert, yet we should most certainly take great pains to ascertain who among our officers can be relied on to rapidly and accurately transfer to paper the features of any tract of country. To attain this end it will become necessary to entirely revise the system, as described above, under which military sketching is at present carried out. No notice should be given of the piece of country to be allotted to each officer, but each officer in turn should be sent for one morning, given particulars as to the tract to be surveyed and the information required, and directed to start there and then to complete his task and give in sketch and report as soon as finished. If this plan were adopted we would soon know who could sketch and who could not, and sketching would cease to be regarded as the tiresome farce which it now is.

consider what impetus, if any, the electric lighting industry is likely to receive.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LAMPS.

Not wishing to be led into extravagant predictions, a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette* called upon Major Flood Page, the deputy-chairman and late general-manager of the Edison-Swan Company, to see what his views were. If any one has gone into the question thoroughly, and calculated all its "ins and outs," it is Major Flood Page; but unfortunately there are trade reasons why he has to be reticent upon many points. For instance one would like to know what the daily consumption and output of incandescent lamps is now in England, so as to compare it a few months hence; but all that must be divulged is that every year for the last ten years has shown a steady normal increase, and that over a million lamps are certainly now in use. One would also like to know what are the improvements which the Edison-Swan Company have gradually evolved in the manufacture of their lamp during the six years of undisputed monopoly; for it is an open secret that the process differs in many respects from that covered by the patent, and that intending rivals will have their work cut out to reach the high efficiency which time and profuse expenditure have produced in the familiar glow lamp. But of this nothing can be said beyond what is already known and visible to an expert, viz., that on to the Edison patent have been grafted at least two important modifications by Swan. One of these is the use of parchmentized thread for a filament, and the other is an ingenious method of depositing carbon upon the junctions of the filament and its platinum socket, known as "flashing," which is superior to the ordinary process carried out under Cheesebrough's patent. These two improvements are still under protection, and it remains to be seen whether the company will attempt to defend them. Warned off these topics, I gave the Major his own lead, writes our interviewer, avenging myself by a sarcastic allusion to the fact that the man who controlled the incandescent lamp industry of England had his own house lighted by gas.

"That is another story," said the Major, "and besides it is a long one. If you really want to know, I do not believe the effect of this cheapening will be very marked, and I fear the enthusiasts will be somewhat disappointed."

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

"We are told that cheap lamps are coming over in shoals from abroad, that manufacturers are furbishing up the old works that you closed, and that there will be a regular 'boom' in electric lighting."—"I think that there may be a slight spurt at the first, because, no doubt, some people have been holding back. If you come to think of it, though, the cost of lamps compared with the cost of a central station is extremely small, and the saving effected by a reduction in the lamps would be still more minute in comparison."

"It is not so much the cost in comparison with a central station that matters, is it? It is rather the cost in comparison with wiring. An installation of 500 lamps means nearly £100 for lamps alone; and if this were reduced to £25 the difference would be considerable?"—"Yes, that is so, of course. But I am afraid, so far as private consumers are concerned, there will be counteracting disadvantages in these cheap lamps which will make the initial saving a very doubtful economy."

"You mean ——?"—"I mean that the foreign lamps you have mentioned, although cheap, and in some cases fairly efficient as light-givers, are likely to have one serious drawback—that they will not last; and the governing principle with users is to renew as seldom as possible. I don't know whether people get the same affection for an old lamp that they do for an old coat or an old pair of boots; but I do know that they grudge having to buy new lamps to replace old ones, and would rather pay a little more for a lamp that will last, than a little less for a lamp which will not."

"According to Professor Ayrton, the logical and economical thing to do is to replace an old lamp by a new one as soon as its illuminating power falls below a certain limit."—"I am not saying that the British public is logical. I merely say that it is a creature of habit, and will feel aggrieved if it buys cheap lamps, and finds that they will not burn half as long as the old ones. In the West-end, and other parts where houses are shut up half the year, there are lamps which have lasted as long as three years without costing a penny for renewals. That is what people like."

"Will there be no deterioration in the Edison-Swan lamps, when their prices are reduced to meet competition?"—"I do not know how far we shall attempt to meet it. Certainly, we shall not try to undersell the cheap German things that will come over, for they will carry their own condemnation. I am only afraid that they will do more than this, and discredit electric lighting in general; for I believe that all sorts and kinds of refuse lamps, 'misfits,' as it were, are being collected for our benefit; and there are likely to be accidents in consequence of their use. You know that if the vacuum of an incandescent lamp is the least bit faulty the lamp grows extremely hot. Well, the repeated tests we make with every individual lamp turned out at Ponder's End is one of the chief items of expense in their manufacture, and one which no false economy would lead us to cut down. It is this which helps to make the English lamp dearer than its foreign rivals, but which has made it at the same time so good."

"You consider your company in a position to resist all attacks, do you not?"—"Yes, we have many advantages still. To begin with, it takes six months to train a skilled hand. Then we make all our own materials at Ponder's End, including glass and gas. We also control the patent lampholder, which every one uses, and derive a large revenue from its royalties. We manufacture every kind of fitting and electrolier ourselves, and having so many departments of work, can shift our hands about from one to the other as the demand on each varies. In this way we have reduced economy in the manufacture to a fine art, and what is more important, can turn out our lamps with an equality and evenness which only long experience can give. There was a time when in order to produce 3,000 lamps of the same voltage and illuminating power we had to make 1,500. Now we can ensure 1,000 perfect lamps out of 1,025, or even less. If you consider how delicate the lamp is, and what a difference the slightest flaw or irregularity in the filament will cause, you will agree that this is a wonderful result."

THE COST OF LAMPS.

"It is commonly stated that the net cost of making an incandescent lamp is *9d.*?"—"It is impossible to say. They vary enormously in price. Some kinds of lamps have six shilling's-worth of platinum in them. Some cost ten times as much as others. We have never estimated the cost of an ordinary 16 candle-power lamp, because we could not do so."

"Well, has your company made the enormous fortune it is supposed to have done?"—"Certainly not, unless you call 7 per cent. dividends enormous. For that we have spent between seventy and eighty thousand pounds of capital."

"Largely in litigation, I believe?"—"No, the litigation fees were paid out of revenue. Besides, it was our opponents who suffered most heavily in that respect. We have won every case."

The Major's eye wandered complacently towards four vast and ponderous tomes, which I discovered were the reports of the trials. "Our patents were fifty-six days in court. I believe that is the largest on record for such cases. A patent is seldom contested twice."

Then we fell to and recalled the incidents of the trials, and the events which led up to them, breaking unconsciously into something like poetry. For this little creature of glass and carbon, that glows with a light that is all but magic, has had a strange eventful history. Born in the purple of pure science, when science had given up hope of such a child, it was stolen at birth by the envious demons of commerce, who fought among themselves for its possession, and, like the owners of the famous Rheingold, had never a moment's peace with it. In other words, the story was as follows:—

THE STORY OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

In 1879 the world was longing for electric light. The arc light was known and largely used, but no means were available for subdividing the light. In May of that year a Committee of the House of Commons took evidence upon the point, and were advised by Sir William Siemens, Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), Professor Tyndall, Mr. Preece, and others, that the greatest subdivision that could be effected was by means of the Jablochkoff candle. The Embankment was then lighted with Jablochkoff candles. Suddenly the world was startled by a rumour that Edison had solved the problem and invented an incandescent lamp. This was the platinum lamp described in a patent of June, 1879. Edison, however, was aware of the defect in his lamp, and in particular sought for an improved "conductor," as it was called. He eventually fixed upon carbon, and after trying every conceivable substance in turn, found that bamboo pith and Chinamen's hair, when carbonized, formed the best "filament." The word was for the first time introduced into this patent, the famous one of November 10, 1879, which has been held by the English Courts to cover all lamps consisting of an exhausted glass globe with leading-in wires and a carbon filament.

English inventors, working independently, were, however, very close on Edison's track, the most assiduous and brilliant being Joseph Wilson Swan, who had produced two incandescent lamps as early as 1878. These were shown at a lecture in Newcastle, but broke down within a few minutes. Their fault was that the conductors were too large. He continued his labours, however, and very shortly after the Edison lamp had been protected—namely, in the beginning of 1880—he filed a specification which largely covers the "Swan" lamp. St. George Lane-Fox, also an extremely brilliant but rather erratic worker, produced yet a third lamp, which was taken up and exploited first by the British Electric Company, and afterwards by the Anglo-American Brush Company. Maxim, in America, added a fourth.

An "Edison" company and a "Swan" company were both formed in 1882, and quickly came into conflict. The fight was a hot one, and eventually it was decided to amalgamate the two companies and share the patents and the profits. This was the origin of the present Edison-Swan Company, which was formed in October, 1883.

The joint company then turned their attention to other rivals, and first put down the Woodhouse and Rawson Company, who were manufacturing a lamp of their own. The Edison patent was upheld in two courts on this action, but even then was not allowed to rest, for the Brush Company attempted to assail it once more in virtue of Lane-Fox's patents. This case ended in another double victory for the Edison patent, which has held the field ever since, and enabled its owners to enjoy a close monopoly. The memory of this prolonged litigation rankles still to a quite remarkable extent, and there are many who would be glad to see the company ousted by its rivals in the future.

But Major Flood Page has for nearly a year been seriously invalided, and, though wonderfully better, was not in a state to be talked at for long. So, after being shown round the beautiful collection of Old Masters which is his especial hobby, and learning how he had "picked them up cheap" in the course of his travels, I left him in peace and emerged into the noonday stillness of St. George's-square, S.W.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

It looks as if the Chartered Company's forces are soon to be at handgrips with Lobengula's young men. Our special correspondent telegraphs this morning that the impis are threatening the flank and rear of the column from Fort Victoria. If this be so, and if the Matabele are as anxious to taste blood as they appear to be from the alacrity with which they embarked upon the war, we should have immediate news of a brush, if not of a definite engagement. All authorities agree in belittling the trouble, which will certainly not be of long duration. It was anticipated that the two columns would effect a junction to-day, and begin their advance into Matabeleland at once. Buluwayo once reached, the war would be at an end, and, so far as can be judged, there is nothing to keep us from the capital of Lobengula.

Everything is colossal in America. Just as they have beaten us off the field for magnitude of exhibitions and railway accidents, so now they seem like to eclipse all our records by a mammoth parliamentary sitting. The subject is the Silver Purchase Repeal Bill. In the Senate a division can be taken only when no one else wants to debate the bill, and at present they seem to want to debate it a good deal. Senator Allen, for instance, Populist, of Nebraska, seems to have very pronounced views on the subject of silver; at any rate, it took him fifteen hours to pronounce them. Senator Martin, Democrat, Kansas, was expounding his views with equal copiousness when the morning papers went to press, but by the time the Extra-Special *Pall Mall Gazette* is in the hands of our readers he may have given way to Senator Jones, Nevada. Here is at least a valuable foreign parallel for Mr. Gladstone whereby to prove the necessity of the gag to a well-governed state.

At their last meeting the members of the Skibbereen board of guardians, more especially the chairman, were greatly shocked on learning that rates amounting to £1,000 were overdue. But what more particularly roused the virtuous indignation of the chairman, a certain Mr. McCarthy, was that several landlords were among the defaulters, and he declared warmly, "the landlords should be made to pay." Warming yet more, he proceeded to enlarge on the tyranny of landlords towards the starving poor, for which "they ought to be hanged long ago." It was thereupon proposed that a list of the defaulting ratepayers should be submitted to the inspection of the Board, but the chairman fiercely resisted this proposal, would not hear of it on any account. The matter, however, was pressed; the discussion became furious, and then, out of the fiery furnace of debate, issued the truth. The chairman himself had not paid his rates! "You're not fit to be a man at all," he retorted upon the guardian who had exposed the McCarthyan default. "You're a rotten man and a rotten fellow." From which we may conclude that things are not always what they seem in Skibbereen.

The miners showed no disposition to unbend at yesterday's meeting in Birmingham. They would have none of the masters' terms or the mayors' compromise, and with difficulty were got to vote upon the matter at all. "No Reduction" is still the cry, and the rumour of the masters' surrender in Warwickshire and elsewhere is encouraging their stiff necks. Yet the proportion that has returned at the old rates is small enough, being roughly, 50,000 out of 250,000. Yorkshire and Lancashire are very much where they were. Only 5,000 out of 85,000 in Yorkshire, and 4,500 out of 70,000 in Lancashire have resumed work In Notts alone is the strike practically settled, for there 13,700 men out of 18,000 are in the pits again. It will be seen that Yorkshire and Lancashire are the backbone of the quarrel, and until things are settled in these counties, there can be no hope of a conclusion. Unfortunately the coalowners are as obstinate as the miners. It is, however, good news for Londoners, especially of the poorer classes, that coal has dropped five shillings, and will probably go on falling till it slowly reaches the normal price.

Mr. Conybeare, M.P., sees a striking analogy between the conduct of the masters who are supposed to have combined to reduce the wages of the men, and that of the tenants under the Plan of Campaign. In view of the abuse to which the hypothetical action of the masters has been exposed, we should not, had we been Mr. Conybeare, have been too anxious to compare our friends to them. But as a matter of fact the analogy would not hold water, even if the masters were in this dreadful conspiracy. For they would be combining to reduce wages merely by closing their own property, which, of course, would be very unkind of them. Whereas Mr. Denis Kilbride and his companions conspired to reduce rents by appropriating the landlords' property. Which was not only unkind, but illegal and unjust.

The political situation in Vienna, if we may believe the *Daily Chronicle*'s correspondent, is getting exciting. The German Liberals can play a smart game, it seems, as well as Count Taaffe. The first obvious, if not very Liberal, expedient was naturally a rival Franchise Bill, by which no agricultural labourer could possibly get a vote. But they also have another and a better card to play. They propose to revenge themselves for the Franchise Bill by refusing to ratify the minor state of siege in Prague. If they do that their numbers in the Reichsrath will swamp the Premier, and he will have to dissolve. Apparently Herr von Plener, their leader, sees no inconsistency in this policy of maintaining German preponderance by abetting Slav disloyalty.

A remarkable discovery concerning the famous mediæval painter, Hans Memling, has just been made by Mr. Wauters, the editor of the *Mouvement Géographique* in Belgium. Hitherto Memling has passed for having been of Flemish extraction. Only an unauthenticated hypothesis existed to the effect that his family had hailed from Constance, in Germany. Even his name was formerly held to be open to doubt; for some would have it that the correct reading was not Memling but Hemling. The "M" in his signature is so formed that it could pass for an "H." But this—as all know who are conversant with mediæval writing—is an error. Now Mr. Wauters, in an investigation of the archives at Bruges, has found clear proof that Memling was not a native of the Netherlands, but a German from Bavaria. It appears from the archives in question that Hans Allemand, Hans von Mainz—where he seems to have resided for some time—and Hans von Mömmelingen were one and the same person. The Hans who came from Mömmelingen, a Bavarian village near Aschaffenburg, became, among the Flemings, Hans Memling.

The Children's Happy Evenings Association is about to begin its fourth winter campaign. It now carries on its pleasant work in twenty-six schools, providing weekly, fortnightly, or monthly entertainments for some five thousand boys and girls in the poorest and dullest quarters of London. The programme is the same, with variations, at each school—a little instrumental music, a little singing, toys, stories, and games, those of the good old traditional sort, such as "Nuts in May" or "The Mulberry-bush" finding most favour with the children. Dancing also is encouraged, and it is stated that in one school, classed by the board as of "special difficulty" on account of the character of the neighbourhood and the class of children attending it, manners have materially improved since the Association began operations there. Young Bill Sikes now invites his juvenile donah to join him in the polka or the barn dance (known in these regions as the "kicker"), instead of knocking her over the head with a boot, or otherwise emulating the parental customs prevalent in Seven Dials. An Association so civilizing in its effects certainly deserves every encouragement.

It is depressing to find that the London School Board has not yet won by its follies some small sense of the value of time. Yesterday it returned with avidity to its religious vomit, and a protesting deputation of Primitive Methodists furnished the occasion for a wrangle of hours. The debaters mostly contented themselves with calling each other High Churchmen on the one side, and atheists on the other—titles which they seemed vaguely to take for terms of abuse. How Mr. Athelstan Riley, who is presumably a gentleman of some education, can continue this most preposterous campaign, we are at a loss to understand. The man who thinks it possible and desirable to teach infants the doctrines of Incarnation and Trinity can himself have none but the most infantile conception of those doctrines. Nobody will suspect us of a desire to pamper Primitive Methodism at the expense of the Established Church. But we agree completely with every word by which Mr. Wenn showed that Mr. Riley's proposal must be followed by a denominational test for teachers. That will be bad, but after all the sheer silliness of the idea is the worst and most pernicious thing about it.

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones is unwearied; if he is not writing a play, he must ever be writing or lecturing on the theatre. And it is a function which he takes very solemnly to heart. The titles of his lectures are alone potent enough to strike terror into the soul of the common seeker after amusement, and the lecture of last night at the City of London College, "The Drama in its Relation to Education," was no exception. But if he takes himself very solemnly, he regards what he calls the "vast majority of playgoers, managers, art critics, and authors" from a strangely contemptuous standpoint. It is their view, apparently, that we should "keep the drama on the intellectual level of a penny peep-show," and only a minority—which contains, however, all that is "operative, penetrative, progressive"—holds the precious casket of truth and right sentiment towards the educative power of the drama. These are magnificent views; but until Mr. Jones, apart from statement, can demonstrate them to be operative, progressive, and, above all, penetrative, he may be said to be running by theory rather than by the general expression of the race. Yet who would venture to call "The Tempter" a "penny peep-show" if Mr. Jones had not prepared the way?

For years past the Russian Government, recognizing the great importance of connecting the White Sea with the Gulf of Bothnia, has endeavoured to cut a canal through the Maanselka range of mountains. After expending much money, however, it found at last that the work was of too formidable a character to warrant its continuance; and no one has reaped any benefit from the work but the contractors. But where official efforts have ignominiously failed, private enterprise has succeeded. According to the *Stettin Zeitung*, the mill proprietors of Uleaborg have found a more excellent way to effect the desired connection. They have just succeeded in constructing a canal between the Kitka and Livoyervi Lakes, and as these inland waters are already, by means of rivers, connected—the former with the White Sea and the latter with the Gulf of Bothnia—through communication between the two seas has been established. It would be difficult to exaggerate the important bearing which the opening of this route, which will be navigable during three or four months in the summer, must have on the White Sea trade, and also on trade between Europe and Siberia, when the Kara Sea route comes into regular use, as it will so much shorten the distance between the Baltic and the White Sea.

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THE OPIUM QUESTION.

"Fiat experimentum in corpore vili." While dilating on the evils of abuse of opium the fanatics are careful to ignore its virtues. Against exposure to tropical sun and rain, night damps and dews, severe fatigue, privation of food, malaria, &c., opium is a sovereign prophylactic to the Asiatic traveller and militaire, to whom its portable nature also commends it. Our Indian troops are frequently compelled, in mountain campaigning, to endure serious hardships; severe fatigue on scanty rations, perhaps followed by passing the night on bleak mountains, thousands of feet above sea level, with no shelter, exposed to a piercing wind; and next to no fuel available for the camp fire, or to pouring rain, without, it must be remembered, the hot tea and tots of rum dealt out to the European soldier. Or again in forcing their way through dense, steamy, malarious forests, as in Burmah; accompanied by frequent alarms and skirmishes, either under a blazing sun, or under torrents of rain; on arrival, the camp having to be demarcated, tents pitched, or shelters erected, fuel hunted for, fires made, food prepared, followed by picket and sentry-go for the night. All this means extreme hard work and strain, or rather hard work accompanied by strain on the nervous system. The effect of prohibiting opium would therefore be, as regards the indigenous army, much that of prohibiting spirits and tobacco to the English soldier under the same circumstances, when absolutely necessary to his well being; the result in both cases certain mutiny at the most inconvenient possible conjuncture.

European Fallacies.

The reason that opium-eating, or opium-smoking, has acquired more or less a bad name with people in general in European countries is that—

Firstly, Europeans know very little about the nature of the drug except that it is a poison;

Secondly, Europeans have always been wine, beer, or spirit drinkers from prehistoric times, and therefore do not require other stimulants, excepting, perhaps, tobacco;

Thirdly, such few Europeans as take to opium have either been, like De Quincey, originally serious wine and spirit drinkers, and have, as a new enjoyment, superadded opium to the "fons leporum," or have commenced the habit with a view of overcoming their craving for alcohol.

So long as they take opium moderately and abstain from alcohol they find great relief, but being naturally prone to excess they are apt to increase their doses of opium, as they have previously come to increase their draughts of wine and spirits. Again, many European opium eaters do not altogether abandon alcohol for opium, but take both, or take them turn and turn about, sometimes drinking wine or spirits to excess, then reverting to opium, which methods are fatal, being a burning of the candle at both ends, more especially as they are usually copious tobacco smokers.

It has thus come to be commonly supposed, and even to be asserted as a known fact, that opium cannot be taken without causing a sort of monomania for the drug, whereas its moderate use, *per se*, in the absence of other stimulants such as alcohol (for tobacco hardly counts) no more necessitates or implies taking more and more of it in an increasing ratio than the taking of half a bottle of wine per diem necessitates the taking of a whole bottle, and this becoming two bottles, or the smoking of one cigar producing a craving for two, three, four, five, and six per diem. Of course there are plenty of instances of this happening, but it is no foregone conclusion either in the case of alcohol or opium. I was informed, during a stay I made in Teheran in 1866, that a certain rather aristocratic-looking old "Mirza" whom I had noticed walking up and down every morning in the Residency garden was over one hundred years of age; that he had *always* taken a pill of opium every morning on rising, and a cup of wine the last thing at night. I have seen men of seventy who looked older. Add to this that "Est modus in rebus." European opium eaters have not the methodical ways of the Oriental, as to whom opium, whether smoked or eaten, even to a certain extent in excess, may be said according to any amount of unbiassed testimony, medical and otherwise, to be less injurious than alcohol.

Temperance and Excess.

Oriental opium eaters, like European alcohol takers, form various "categories." Some few take opium at any hour of the day or night, on the "alcoolisme des gens du monde" principle (as to which a French writer discourses learnedly, showing how a gentleman without being ever intoxicated or "off his base," can manage to be always more or less under alcoholic influence from morning till night). Next comes the class of ordinarily moderate, but perhaps occasionally excessive, habitual opium takers; these consume it at fixed hours, usually in the evening after their work is done. Thirdly, those who take opium only occasionally, or when they are ill; while the immense majority of at least 70 per cent. never take it at all, because they cannot afford it, resorting to "ganja, bhang, chenus," &c., which they can often manage to manufacture for themselves.

Setting aside its effects, when abused, on the nervous system, which are no worse and no better than the effects, when abused, of alcohol, one thing is certain—namely, that opium does not, like drink, lead to brawling and violence. Opium eaters are quiet, meditative, reasonable men; they may become hypochondriacal or peevish in the absence of the stimulant, but are, for the most part, merely taciturn and apathetic until the hour for taking their dose arrives, after which they brighten up, remaining genial and conversational, sometimes brilliant, until a late hour. In the course of extensive travels in Persia, Khorassan, Asiatic Turkey, &c., and in North-West India, all opium-eating and opium-producing countries, I have had most exceptional facilities for observation, travelling as I did, almost invariably on horseback, sometimes alone, sometimes with caravans, always lodging in caravanserais, often residing in them for weeks; yet I have never been able to distinguish any of the opium-eaters with wrecked constitutions the fanatics are always talking about, and I have never known any travellers or residents in those countries who had done so; yet I have known a great many. It is, indeed, quite possible to see a sickly-looking man occasionally swallowing a pill of opium, or smoking it, just as weakly-looking men in Europe may be seen drinking wine or spirits, but this proves nothing.

Now this cannot be said of alcohol, it being the easiest thing in the world to distinguish hard drinkers "un peu partout" among the population of our larger cities. I can recollect no instance in Western —*i.e.*, Turkish, Persian, or Indian—Asiatic history, of any even the most despotic Sovereigns, Shahs, or Padishahs prohibiting opium, although their edict against wine, spirits, "bouza" (bouza: a kind of beer made without hops), and even tobacco would fill volumes.

"HE BABBLED OF GREEN FIELDS."

"Some Country Sights and Sounds." Phil Robinson. (London: T. Fisher Unwin.)—Mr. Phil Robinson is a man we are always glad to meet, but we enjoy him most, perhaps, in his 'Indian Garden' or "Under the May Trees." His "Country Sights and Sounds" is a bright, pretty, innocent book, but not very enthralling, and the humours of the cowboy with the horn, and the missionary with the green umbrella, strike us as rather forced. Still, there is much of the old manner, notably in the chapter entitled "Wild Beasts at Large."

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OCTOBER.

October is the month when the fogs and the lawyers come to town; but these melancholy visitations notwithstanding, there is no month in the revolving year that enjoys a more jovial reputation. It comes, indeed, at a time when the rejuvenated citizen is physically fit to do ample justice to its varied charms. He returns from the cruise or the moorland, from the mountain climb, or from the seashore where he has graduated in laziness, devouring a three-and-sixpenny novel under a white umbrella, full of cheerful optimism begotten of rest and ozone, and his faith revives in those jolly old times, when life was regarded as a pleasant institution, before the advent of those pessimistic pundits who try to persuade us that "man was made to mourn," and when October was the very personification of happiness and good-fellowship. It was the month of harvest-home, when the husbandman, amid the rejoicings of his friends and neighbours, gathered into his barn the golden spoils of the year.

In the old Alban calendar our Saxon ancestors called it "Wyn-moneth," when the olive garden and the vineyard yielded its tribute to patient labour; and still to the connoisseur "of jolly good ale and old," the brewings of October are, we believe, esteemed the finest of the year. In Spenserian allegory October is "in yellow clad, as though he joyed in his plenteous store, and laden with the fruits that made him laugh." It is the season of "mists and mellow fruitfulness," when over the stubble fields, along the hillsides, and in the far reaches of the river, are spectral vistas, half hazy, half luminous, revealing beauties in the landscape more chastened in its loveliness than when arrayed in the pomp of summer, or awakening the fugitive promises of spring. But it may be this consciousness that the golden glory of the summer-time is fast fading away that enhances the fleeting charms of autumn. It is the year's Rubicon. In human life we pause at the parting of the ways, and bend eagerly to catch the last request; we treasure in the memory the last glance of love, the farewell words of abiding faith in us; we fain would recall the friendly touch of vanished hands, the final accents of kindness of those voices that are for ever stilled; and as the exile from kindred and home will pause by the familiar stile to take a last farewell of the scenes of earlier and happier years—

> The sheltered cot, the cultivated farm,
> The never-failing brook, the busy mill,
> The decent church that tops the neighb'ring hill—

so we linger amid the autumn woodlands conscious that the banquet of October is something of a farewell feast. These early frosts give to its days a summer face but a winter constitution; there is a hectic flush on its cheek, which, to the observant eye, is the signal of decay; autumn is "laying a fiery finger on the leaves."

Far out on the deep, as in the mid-watches of the night the lighthouse-keeper keeps patient vigil, he will hear above the roar of wind and wave the swift rushing of ten thousand wings, as, without a pilot over the pathless waters, by some strange, resistless impulse, the redstart and the swallow, with their fellow-voyagers, sweep by in search of summer sunshine far out over the southern seas.

There is some difference of opinion among scientists as to the cause of the deepening tints of autumn. It is generally supposed that the increasing coldness of the atmosphere prevents the liberation of the oxygen absorbed during the night, and that this gives an acidity to the juices of the tree which changes the colour of the leaf. But, however scientists may peep and probe, they they will not abate our admiration of the forest beauties of October, with the burnished bronze of the oak, and stately elm, the ash and chestnut liveried in shining gold, the sycamore "capricious in attire, in scarlet honours bright," and the beech gnarled and twisted, all aglow with woodland splendour.

The quite exceptional beauty, in England, of the October sunsets is thought to be due not simply to atmospheric conditions, but to the fact of our being encircled by the sea. Nowhere else, not in the most favoured lands, does day depart in such a flood of golden glory, nor can we witness such a scene of transformation—the purple crags and silver towers of battlemented cloud, the domes and pinnacles of visionary cities, the Delectable Mountains such as haunt the votarist's dream of his Jerusalem the golden—here they are pavilioned in the evening sky, though the gathering night shall utterly abase and destroy them.

Though the poet and the preacher have sought in autumn for their most effectual homily, we know that in Nature seeming death is "but transition," and that October's falling and fading leaves are charged with the message of an undying hope.

A PENNY THEATRE.

Saturday night is the great time to see the far East of London. Work is over early; wages, great or small as the case may be, have been received; the men are able to get up from the docks in good time, and not too tired, after a clean up, to start out on a round of visits to their clubs, the public-houses, to look up their friends, or to do a bit of marketing with the "missus," and then take her to some place of amusement. The streets are well worth seeing on a Saturday evening: they are a blaze of light, and thronged with people. Every shop and public-house has put on all the light it can manage; open-air markets are everywhere; some of the streets are lined almost their whole length on each side with barrows brilliantly lit up with naphtha lamps, and doing a brisk trade in almost every variety of article that one can imagine. Books, clothing, old ironware, meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, all seem to find an equally ready sale. One thing you cannot help noticing: that is, how large a sale there is for a thing like tomatoes, which, a few years ago, were looked upon in this country as almost a foreign delicacy. The public-houses are full; the crowds in them are talkative, and all talk at the top of their voices; but they seem cheery and good-tempered, and ready to go out of their way to direct a stranger to any object of interest for which he may be in search, or to hunt up any man he may want to interview if he knows his nickname; if he only knows his Christian and surname there may be a little difficulty in finding him. Things in some parts are not as lively as they were some years ago. The Highway, for instance, is, as an old inhabitant told me regretfully, "quite in mourning" since the dancing licences had been withdrawn from the chief public-houses. The manager of what used in the old days to be one of the most celebrated of these saloons spoke to me very bitterly of the ruin that had been brought on them by the sudden withdrawal of the licences. "Now," he said, "you rarely see a foreign sailor; they used to come up in the evening to have a dance, but at present they prefer going over to Hamburg or Antwerp to spend their money;

There is Nothing to Attract Them in the Highway."

It certainly seems hard that the licences should have been withdrawn, practically without warning, just when many had spent, or were actually spending, large sums of money in alterations required by the authorities. The theatres and music-halls are full. Prices are not high; you can in some get a private box for half a guinea, while a seat in the gallery can be had for threepence on an ordinary day or fourpence on a Saturday or Bank-holiday. But even this modest sum is too much for some of our pockets, and we are going down beyond the Docks, over the Iron Bridge, and as far as Canning Town. Here, just beyond the station is an open space, given up to swings, roundabouts, cockshies, small shooting galleries, &c., while just beyond the ground, next door to a public-house, is a regular old-fashioned theatre, such as used to be seen at fairs—a sort of Richardson's Theatre. On the platform outside the theatre the company are walking to and fro—three men, two rather pretty girls of fifteen or sixteen, and a boy of fourteen. The manager and money-taker is a woman, with whom I soon get into conversation. She tells me that the houses are not so good as they have been; they have been in the same place for about eleven months. I could not see that they had much to complain of, as the place filled up nearly as full as it could hold before the entertainment began, and they had given three exhibitions before that evening. The men of the company were good-looking fellows; and before I had talked with them long I saw that two at any rate were educated gentlemen; the intonation and articulation were enough to tell you that. On my asking where they got their plays, the chief bandit, a well-built, good-looking fellow, laughed and said: "Well, to-night we get them all out of our heads." "What! do you 'gag' the whole?" I inquired. "Every word," replied he; "if you had come on Tuesday night you would have seen us play 'The Octoroon'; for a piece like that we play from the book, and study it thoroughly, I assure you; but on Saturday night, when there is a crowd, we play mostly short pieces, running half an hour or so, and that we 'gag.'"

Just then the bell rang to begin, so the actors made their way through the audience, disappeared behind the scenes, and the curtain rang up at once. It was a piece of the regular old Richardson melodrama kind, called "The Bandits of the Forest." There was the chief bandit, living by murdering travellers; his wife, who objected to his occupation, and proposed to retire from the business, having doubts as to whether it could be considered strictly honest; a second brigand, disguised as a peasant, and acting as tout to the bandits; an unwary traveller with a large sum of gold about him; his servant, a small boy with a distinct turn for low comedy; and various ghosts of murdered travellers. The bandit's wife warns the traveller, who has been roped in by the tout. They fly together, are pursued; ghosts appear and trouble the bandits; one bandit is shot by the comic boy; the traveller slays the other after a good, old-fashioned one, two three, over, one, two three, under, broadsword combat, and all ends happily. As my informant promised, the dialogue was all out of their own heads. The two men whom I had specially noticed seemed to enter into the fun of the thing; they uttered the most horrid sentiments with an easy nonchalance which spoke to a long acquaintance with crime; they seemed to take the audience into their confidence and, so to say, wink at them. The audience was interested and enthusiastic. There was nothing in the slightest degree vulgar or coarse about the entertainment, and the spectators might certainly have spent their time much worse than in the theatre. The prices were popular, a penny for ordinary seats, front seats twopence; and you might smoke if you wished. Five exhibitions were given in the course of the evening, so that the total takings must have been fairly satisfactory. As I came back through the streets everyone appeared to be taking a hurried supper at the various barrows and stalls which lined the streets. There was really a wonderful choice: saucers of whelks, oysters, fried fish, pigs' trotters, baked potatoes, coffee, bread and butter and cake. I came to the conclusion that you might have about as much as you could eat for fourpence; while, if you had a proud stomach, and needed delicacies, you might expend your money in riotous living on stewed eels.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondent is unjust to advanced photography. A picture is, I take it, artistic if, following more or less closely certain conventions, it gives a transcript of nature, while retaining something of the individuality of the author. These conventions have, undoubtedly, been developed by painters, but materials for the study of their development are available to the photographer as to the painter, so that in each case the art educators, apart from the technique, may be the same. The photographer's material is less flexible than the painter's, and so gives less scope for individuality, but the possibilities are greater than can be learnt from a popular guide, and the difficulties equally great. The painter in his criticism seems always to think of the "press-the-button" style of thing: a more intimate acquaintance with the processes would increase his respect for the result. The fact that we have learnt from such men as Tadema and Vicat Cole should be a point in our favour instead of the foundation of a sneer; one of our objections to the painter's art of the present day is that these influences seem to have been but little felt among contemporary painters. Your correspondent says of photographers, "artists they are not and never can be unless we employ another term for people like (pretty locution) Velasquez and Titian." If, instead of photographers, this had been said of the R.A., how many of your readers would have found heart of grace to defend that august body? What is not considered too good for Burlington House may, I think, be granted to the Dudley Gallery.—I am, yours faithfully,

R. J. S. S.

October 12.

JEWISH CRUELTY TO CATTLE.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—The letter which appeared in your columns of the 11th, written by Mr. Henry Behrend, refuting the allegations of cruelty in the Jewish method of slaughtering cattle, reproduced by Mr. Hamilton in your issue of the 6th, does not require support. The charges of cruelty, as Mr. Behrend says, "have been so frequently disproved that it would be unnecessary to reopen the question." The reproduction of the false charges gives rise to a suspicion that they are made either through ignorance or malice.

It is well known by those who are acquainted with the writings of the Jews that "sympathy with the brute creation" has, from the earliest times, been insisted upon as an essential and unalterable ethic in Judaism; and this consideration, no less than the legal element, has been the motive in adopting the method of killing cattle as practised by Jews, which Mr. Behrend and a whole galaxy of experts have repeatedly proved to be no less humane than the practice of poleaxing. It is not my intention, therefore, to enter into the question so conclusively disposed of, but the object of my letter is to point out the inconsistency of the advocates of the poleaxe. If, in face of the overwhelming evidence in favour of the Jewish system, they yet cling to the poleaxe, how is it they confine their tender mercies to the ox? Why do they not insist upon the same merciful method of killing the much larger number of sheep slaughtered? Are they not aware that these animals are killed by the knife, but without any of the skilful precautions taken by Jews to reduce pain to a minimum? Are they not aware that millions of pigs are slaughtered in this country by a system as barbarous as it is disgusting? Captured after a frightful struggle, lifted from the ground (a most alarming action to the brute), then placed upon a bench reeking and smelling of blood (again most appalling to the brute), and finally "stuck" with an iron spear. *All animals* and *birds* eaten by Jews are killed by the same humane method, possessing the double advantage of hygiene and the minimum of pain. Mr. Hamilton may safely relieve himself of anxiety for animals killed by Jews, and direct his attention to the method of butchering sheep and pigs as generally practised.—Yours obediently,

X. Y. Z.

October 12.

THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.

To the Editor *of the* Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir,—I think your musical critic is a little hard on the Covent Garden promenade concerts. Although all he says as to variety is true, yet Mr. Sinkins deserves credit for the fact that this is the first year we have had really good music at all under a competent conductor. I attended a "Wagner" night and found the house packed from floor to ceiling with an audience which screamed itself hoarse with delight over the "Walkürenritt" and the "Siegfried Idyl," and listened to Wagner for two hours with as much attention as he gets in the season. Although I fled when the second part began, yet the fact remains that there was the first part, two hours of good music admirably played, for one shilling. This surely is something gained. As to the second part, the fault seems to me to lie to a great extent with the artists, who seem to sing for choice commonplace songs, which beat the record for imbecility. If the concerts this year prove anything, they prove that the public will listen as readily to good music as to bad, and it lies with the managers of such entertainments to provide good in the future. Truly the ways of managers are inexplicable. When we have an orchestra like the Covent Garden one, to add the Coldstream band appears an expense more than superfluous. When we have really musicianly modern songs by Maude White, Blumenthal, and a host of others, the selection of most of the songs sung seems a curious taste and an error in judgment. As long as managers, however, assume that the British public thrive best on "See-saw Waltzes" and "May-day Quadrilles," so long shall we be behind Continental nations in having good music cheap; but my "Wagner" experience of the other night convinces me that it is not the bad taste of the British public, but the density of the managers which bars the way.—I am, &c., yours truly,

Sirius.

October 12.

REVIEWS.

THE LIFE OF PUSEY.*

THE life of Dr. Pusey adds another to the big biographies which have become the burden of these busy days. Was it really necessary, we are tempted to ask, that the customary two volumes should be exceeded in the present case? We can anticipate the answer. The book is more than the life of an individual. It is the history of a movement. And when we consider the fascination of theological questions, and the personal attachment which the biographers evidently felt for Dr. Pusey, we can hardly be surprised that they should have been tempted to prolong their task.

It was a true instinct, we think, which associated the name of Pusey rather than that of Newman with what is called the Oxford movement. Newman is a more picturesque figure, and by reason of his very idiosyncrasies appealed to public imagination; but it is one of the paradoxes of English life that the most popular figure is not always the most influential. The English people pay the homage of hero worship to many a man whom they yet refuse to follow as a practical guide. It was precisely because Pusey lacked qualities which Newman possessed that Pusey exercised a more abiding influence over the Oxford movement.

It is as easy to exaggerate as it is to disparage the significance of the movement. It is sixty years since it commenced. We are gradually approaching, but we have hardly reached the time when it will be possible, without the distraction of controversy, to estimate its value. The impartial judgment of a calm age will not, we think, assign to it as high a place as its enthusiastic admirers would desire, nor will it treat it with the unjust depreciation which it received at the hands of its opponents. In the view of its advocates it was a heaven-born enterprise—with little or nothing of human weakness attached to it. With the natural blindness of enthusiasm they saw the movement in its idealized form. The evils, if they saw them at all, they treated as accidental and irrelevant. In the view of its adversaries it was nothing more than a reaction towards superstition and spiritual bondage. Impartial judges will investigate the moral force which gave rise to the movement and will judge of its real value, not so much by the theological form which is all in all to some minds, but by the spirit which it displayed, and which it tended to diffuse in the religious world.

All movements are sooner or later touched with weakness. These, like men, have their periods of growth and decline. The days of imitation follow the days of genuine emotion and unsullied earnestness. We know how this law manifested itself in the Evangelical movement. That movement was the offspring of deep and sincere moral convictions—Law's "Call to the Unconverted," Doddridge's "Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," Wilberforce's "Practical View," are still on our shelves; and all who read them will acknowledge the overmastering moral earnestness of which they are the expression. These men we feel did not write in defence of religious phrases, or, to use Dr. Pusey's word, cold orthodoxism. They were men who were anxious to see everywhere a religion which might inspire the life. Whatever the form of their religious belief might be, that belief was not the end of their labour, but the means towards something better—namely, a more devout and consecrated Christian life. But as the spiritual fog evaporated, the intellectual expression of faith rose into tyrannical ascendency. Men were judged by phrases and condemned for phrases. The orthodox members of congregations expected to be supplied Sunday by Sunday with the embalmed phraseology which had become essential. If the ear missed the phrase, the heart of the well-disciplined worshipper was unhappy. The ear was no longer the hearing ear which the sacred writers desired. The understanding heart had disappeared. Fierce anxiety for the maintenance of phrases took the place of earnest solicitude for truth and honest personal self-examination. The young curate who dared to translate his teaching into more natural and more intelligible terms was immediately suspected of heresy; and not even the generous protection of his vicar could shield him from the violent denunciations of retired colonels and anything but retiring old maids. The worship of phrases leads to the persecution of truth. It was not to be wondered at that cultivated and earnest men should be dissatisfied with a religion of phrases. The eye of moral earnestness can see through the thin disguise of a religion in which terminology has become a fetish. There were earnest men among the evangelicals of sixty years ago, but they lived among many who claimed to be their brethren, but whose kinship was in tongue rather than in spirit. Yet, when men looked outside the pale of the Evangelical party, there was but little earnestness. Those who denounced the "new lights" had nothing to offer for the spiritual sustenance of man. The best side of the Evangelical movement, moreover, was but feebly represented at Oxford. Its home was elsewhere; the reigning views at Oxford were those of the chill, timid, orthodoxy which discouraged earnestness and kept the heart well out of the range of religion.

A noble discontent with the phases of religious life about them awoke in the minds of the more earnest men in Oxford. Religion surely must make real demands upon life and character. It would not be the mere acceptance of certain opinions. Indeed, the very opinions which were so coldly held were, in a sense, self-condemned. They would not be true views of religion which exerted such scant influence over conduct, and truth would not be satisfied with such meagre discipline.

Thus in moral earnestness the Oxford movement began. It was not a thirst for deep feelings or strong emotions. It was a desire for a more strict rule of conduct. It was dissatisfaction with a faith which appeared lax and conventional. But in this movement, as in the previous, the fatal degeneracy was bound to appear. The very strictness which was aimed at tended to develop a morbid anxiety on wholly unimportant matters. Tender consciences became scrupulous ones, and many needless torments were undergone. The moral basis of the movement was deserted for an ecclesiastical one. An anxious legalism set in. Times and seasons became matters of supreme moment. The phenomenon of the spectre of the Brocken was repeated. Men projected the shadows of their own anxious scruples upon the face of the heavens. They lived in dread of a darkness which was of their own making. Without at all intending it they darkened the face of divine love in the eyes of men. The tares mingled with the wheat.

The movement which began in moral earnestness developed a good deal of ecclesiastical fussiness. The movement which aimed at extending true, real, practical religion, bestowed in its later forms overmuch attention upon the mind, the aims, and the conscience. The movement which of all things desired to be Catholic, fell into that most uncatholic fault of striving to form a Church within the Church. It has been the tendency of many well-meant movements. We may call to mind the words which Newman addressed in expostulation to W. G. Ward, after both he and Ward had seceded to the Roman Communion. In May, 1867, Newman wrote to Ward, "You are making a Church within a Church, as the Novatian of old within the Catholic pale, and as outside the Catholic pale the Evangelical of the Establishment. As they talk of 'vital religion' and 'vital doctrines,' and will not allow their brethren know the Gospel or are Gospel preachers unless they pronounce the shibboleth of their own sect, so you are doing your best to make a party in the Catholic Church, and, as St. Paul said, are dividing Christ by exalting your own opinions into dogmas." The same tendency has shown itself as a result of the Oxford movement. There are some who, probably without meaning it, are yet practically creating a Church within the Church. Customs and practices which the Church has left among matters indifferent are declared to be essential. The following of a different usage is denounced as sin. What is this but the erecting of opinion into dogma, and the promotion of that schismatical spirit which Pusey so earnestly deplored? Probably this was inevitable. The legalistic spirit is strong in human nature. It lurks behind the moral forces which set a new movement on foot. It waits its time; but sooner or later it usurps the place of moral energy. It is one stage in the deterioration to which all things human are liable.

Early in life Pusey's task was set before him. The shadow of unbelief, seen first when he was twenty-two, never ceased to distress him; to him it was wholly evil; the shadow was a shadow of darkness; it would have been contrary to his nature to imagine that a shadow implied the sunshine. Personal temperament must be reckoned with as a force in life, and in these volumes we can form some clear notion of Dr. Pusey's temperament. Naturally timid, gentle, and conscientious, he was exposed to dreads and pain beyond the lot of other men. As a child he was not fond of games. His school life was a doubtful joy; his co-operation with sport and outdoor exercises was rather conscientious than congenial. The quieter region of the study or schoolroom was dearer to him than the cricket-field or the playground. But whatever he did he desired to do well. This carefulness of disposition rather than the love of sport secured him a certain success. We are told that a gamekeeper said: "He shoots better than Master Philip because he takes more pains about it." He was fitted to be a student, and he could not fail to become a student the purpose of whose studies was clear to him from the beginning. Some men love knowledge for knowledge's sake. Pusey desired knowledge because he had a purpose in view. From the day of his first visit to Germany he realized what his work was to be. There he encountered religion which appeared to him destitute of spirituality. This state of things was abhorrent to his nature. He dreaded what he himself called orthodoxism—a coinage which we think not only to be happy but suggestive, if it is understood as Pusey himself meant it, as implying the orthodoxy which ignores or excludes personal religious principle. From that day forth his aim was to combat the shadow of unbelief which he saw to be increasing in the religious world. In the very heart of Christendom he thought he discerned the upgrowth of that evil tree which would poison the best life around it. His was a recoil against mere intellectualism in religion. This being so, it seems strange that Pusey was unable to realize that Bishop Hampden, in his attack upon "scholasticism," was pointing out how the same danger of intellectualism had choked the best life of Christendom in other ages. The truth is that men are generally right when they affirm, but wrong when they deny; and both in the case of Dr. Pusey and others it is their denial of good outside the range of their own conviction which is the weak spot in their system.

There was a scrupulous imposition of self-limitation in Dr. Pusey, and in this many followed him. Beyond that limitation—which we cannot but think an arbitrary one, though, no doubt, in perfect harmony with their own religious instincts—they could see little that was good. The idea of authority seemed to them the only protection against unbelief, but once the idea was admitted authority for everything became necessary. The smallest matters could not be settled without reference to authority. Trust in the spirit which guides every man was, we venture to think, crippled in consequence. A spiritual anxiety was generated, of which we have distressing evidence in these volumes, and which, we think, cast a needless shadow upon the brightness of life.

But it is not our function to dilate upon the significance of the Oxford movement, nor would it be quite the time to do so when only two volumes of this lengthy biography are before us. We turn to an easier task. We can speak in very cordial terms of the way in which the materials at the disposal of the biographers have been used. The biography, though it is long, is seldom tedious. The chapters are judiciously arranged, and the subject-matter is carefully classified, while the flow of the narrative is seldom interrupted. We can picture the child in his home in Berkshire with its grave recreations and its pleasing austerity. The father, perhaps too old to be the companion, but too kind not to be the guide of his children's life. The mother, with her stern but kindly dutifulness, anxious pre-eminently for the religious welfare of her children. We have the story of the ripening years, we can feel how the very conscientiousness of the child, fostered in such home surroundings, and influenced no doubt by physical temperament, made it difficult for him to battle against a natural disposition to take a gloomy view of life. We can see how the same conscientiousness made him undertake the task which lay before him with grave seriousness. We can understand how distasteful to him were the touches of humour with which the Oxford controversy was sometimes enlivened. The episode of Growler and Fido may illustrate this (vol. i., 219). It was an intellectual tendency to seriousness which made him dislike mirthfulness on important subjects. The same seriousness of habit made him anxious when his friends and allies wrote intemperately or injudiciously in the newspapers or periodicals. He was able also from the very sensitiveness of his disposition to put himself to a degree in another's place, and even in cases where he had no intellectual sympathy, he had that brotherly feeling which endeavoured to realize an opponent's position with that charity which hopeth all things.

* "Life of E. B. Pusey." By H. P. Liddon. Two vols. (Longmans, Green and Co.)

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The Wares of Autolycus.

It is always exciting to hear of the great individual diamond or ruby—a creature that has, or well might have, a name of its own. But not so with the great individual pearls, one of which, worth £100,000, is, we are told, in the treasury of the Shah, and another, worth £45,000 and for three centuries famous, in a Russian jewel-case. These solitary pearls are anomalies. They miss the peculiar grace of the pearl, which is not solitariness, but select association. Size is no great beauty in the pearl. But, besides, she has the charming and chief characteristic of rising in value with the preciousness and value of her companions. A large part of her charm is that she is matched, equally and numerously matched, so that every one of her beauties is repeated. Her uniqueness is delicately hidden. Not in unlikeness is her price. She is, in the true sense of the word, a paragon, and a test and rule of price. Her preciousness is multiplied by her company—for one of a necklace of sixty pearls is of less value than the sixtieth part that seems to be her price. So she depends upon her companions, but these are only the perfect. She exacts perfection, and loses herself in high equality with the perfect. She has never been conspicuous, because she has never been set among common things. The ruby is unique, but the pearl is one of the elect. The pearl is a very good type, therefore, of the lady whose title, in spite of Wordsworth, implies society.

To give sixty as the number of pearls in a necklace means of course a choice of pearls that are of moderate size. Fifty-five or sixty pearls, with twin diamonds for the clasp, are of ideal size for the neck of the modern woman, who is not very broad. It was interesting, one day lately, to make comparison of pearls on the counters of that great treasury in the Haymarket, and to learn how a fine pearl, too, is one of the children of "slow time." Young pearls must be kept for years before they lose the yellowish tinge; and time goes also to the making of a really fine necklace. From year to year a more perfect match may be discovered, and the row is unstrung to make place for the rounder or whiter pearl, or the pearl of more lustrous skin. With all these beauties, pearls are so delicately moderate that every charm can be exaggerated in the counterfeit—another peculiarity that sets pearls quite apart from the great precious stones. The diamond shines manifestly more radiant than anything that imitates it. But the Roman bead can easily be made glossier, more faultlessly round, and more absolutely equal, than the pearl. The pearl is the more lovely for being free of blemish, but if she had not the possibility of blemish she were not the pearl. One thing the glass beads cannot give, and that is the feeling of pearls as they run between the fingers—strong, hard, heavy, smooth, and cool. And their clink as they touch each other is that of sea-shells, not of glass. Cleopatra destroyed a specimen pearl, a unique pearl, and must be pardoned. She could hardly have been forgiven had she sacrificed a necklace, or even so many as three pearls matching, enhancing one another, perfect and indistinguishable.

Pearls, moreover, recommend themselves to the few who appreciate a value that does not assert itself. Fine pearls are strung on a thread like a child's necklace, and the crowd does not know their value. In this they carry further the rather sentimental likeness suggested above, for the crowd does not know the human pearl by sight.

The women of France are so delighted with the success of their subscription for the forget-me-not ornaments which they are to present, in a day or two, to the wives of the Russian naval officers, that they propose to crown the enterprise by offering a jewel to the Tsarina. If the idea succeeds, the form of the trinket will probably be a bracelet set with ruby, diamond, and sapphire, by way of a tricolor. It was found, too late, that Mdme. Adam's myosotis was a national emblem of Germany—a most inappropriate association.

The superstitious among the subscribers are dismayed to find the unlucky number thirteen twice over in the date of the arrival of the Russians—October 13, 1893. They should be comforted by remembering that it is only by the trick of their own language that it occurs twice. In Belgium, by the way, as well as in French Switzerland, the popular language has the numbers *septante* and *nonante*, unknown in Paris.

The demonstration of the French ladies takes place on the 18th. Madame Adam has just consigned to the hands of Admiral Avellan her case of trinkets, which contains 2,138 bangles, bearing the names of Cronstadt and Toulon, each in a blue satin case, with the forget-me-not in the corner—these are for the sailors' wives; forget-me-not brooches for the wives of the officers; diamond and turquoise jewels for the wives of the admirals; and Greek crosses for the chaplains of the Russian navy.

The recklessness of writers to the *Times* was never better proved than by the recent correspondence on Lord Tennyson's poor verses, "Riflemen, form!" Although the lines were published in the Laureate's late volume, two solemn contemporaries took up their pens and claimed the authorship for two certain poets, and had their claims printed! Lord Tennyson wrote not only "Riflemen, form!" but another set of verses to the same effect, the MS. of which is in the possession of the present writer, with the Laureate's note of his misgiving that his lines were altogether too savage. The history of the Volunteer movement has yet to be written. If we are to believe the old numbers of *Punch*, the Volunteers were much stimulated by female favour.

Much, too, had Garibaldi and his merry men; for the war of liberation in Italy synchronized with the Volunteer movement in England. The red shirts of the Italian patriots were worn by the same girls in *Punch* a little later, when they were beginning to consider the shape of their heads; and the shirts of that time were evidently the models of the blouses of to-day. There seems to be no difference except in the way of putting in the sleeve. Of Garibaldi himself the facile English public tried to make the hero of an emotional love-story. There were, in fact, three successive stories, all such as would have dismayed the honest enthusiasts sympathizing under northern skies.

An editorial question which the *Figaro* proposes, and which it signs with the name of the lady-loved Professor in "Le Monde où l'on s'ennuie," is this: Is beauty a benefit or an injury to a woman? Those principally interested are invited to give the conclusion of their experience. What a subject for immeasurable letter-writing! It is a question having the advantage of being infinitely insoluble. But its bearings are obviously quite different in France and in England, inasmuch as it enters greatly into marriage decisions in the one country, and little in the other. But there will probably be one simple truth overlooked—the truth that there is hardly a woman in the world who has not some beauty, and hardly one who has every beauty. The woman who had no single beauty would hardly look human, and would undoubtedly be a very unhappy creature. Thus the few beautiful points of the plain woman are of enormous and daily importance in her life; and the degrees between her and the beautiful woman are countless and minute.

Whether to the advantage or disadvantage of women (the *Figaro* may decide, if it can), the average of beauty was greatly raised, as Mrs. Hardcastle remarks, when smallpox went out. It was raised again when dress and coiffure improved in the later years of this century; and, it is to be hoped, will not suffer permanent lowering by the ugly fashions begun this year. There is one fashion, by the way, which has had a short and partial life, and which is injurious not in effect so much as in act. This is the fashion of parting the hair, which thins it where it is most needed thick. "Her parting was all too wide," says Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes of some dear, good woman regretfully. But probably her hair was not really thin; it had merely worn away from the persistent division.

A contemporary, giving advice as to the arrangement of a dressing-room, recommends a darkish neutral grey as the best background for the choice of colours. But far more important than the colour of dress is the outline—especially the outline of the head. Whether by natural or by artificial light, the shape of the coiffure cannot properly be seen except against a white background. If the walls are not white it is well worth while to have a sheet hung upon a screen facing the looking-glass.

The death of the survivor of the two Miss Mutries makes no gap in our London exhibitions, for she had shown no pictures for some years past. Both sisters did admirable work in flower-painting, or rather plant-painting, for they painted the flower in life and growth, in its "habit" as it lived, and with its own incidents.

The Voices of the Morning.

The all-night sittings in the United States Senate in the struggle over the Silver Repeal Bill is commented upon by most of the morning journals, and the arrival to-day of the Russian Fleet at Toulon is also generally discussed. The *Times* writes on the Manchester meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, and on the Fellowship of Free Porters; the *Daily News* on the Ancient Feud; the *Telegraph* on the Parish Clerks of London; the *Chronicle* on How to Save the House of Commons; and the *Morning Advertiser* on Music-hall Licences.

The Fleets of the European Powers.

To-day the Russian fleet arrives at Toulon, and that event, says the *Standard*, "coupled with the visit about to be paid to Italian waters by the British Mediterranean Squadron, under the command of Sir Michael Culme Seymour, will necessarily concentrate public opinion for the next few days on international questions of exceeding importance, but, happily, for the present, of only speculative interest. . . . It is not for this country to add further meaning to French and Russian cordiality, even in the Mediterranean, unless it be obtruded in a manner that cannot be overlooked. No official announcement has yet been made that a French port will be placed permanently at the disposal of the Russian Navy; and, until that occurs, both good judgment and good taste dictate a benevolent neutrality in regard to innocuous festivities. Still, European public opinion will be pretty certain to take note of the circumstance that the French and Russian fleets are not the only navies in the world, and that Great Britain and Italy have both a commanding position and traditional interests to defend in the Mediterranean. It would be the height of malignity to represent either of them as hostile to France, or anxious to define or limit her friendships. But both are prudent and far-seeing Powers, and their cordial and close relations should never be lost sight of."

Russia in the Mediterranean.

"The Russian squadron is not merely on a cruise," remarks the *Morning Post*. "It is designed to find a permanent home in the Mediterranean. In other words, the intention is to establish a Russian Mediterranean Squadron, and to the limits of its strength to disturb the naval equilibrium which has hitherto been supposed to exist in that great inland sea. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* declared some weeks ago that the Toulon demonstration was directed not so much against the Triple Alliance as against England. We decline to admit that it is intended as a measure of attack against either, or that, as our contemporary suggests, the visit of the British Fleet to Italian ports is designed as a counterpoise. England will, we may be sure, pursue her policy of avoiding entangling alliances, and will equally, in the confidence of her own strength, refuse to recognize that an interchange of courtesies between two Powers with whom she is upon terms of amity can convey any covert threat to herself. It would be idle, however, to ignore the fact that the permanent presence of a Russian squadron in the Mediterranean must induce us to reconsider our own naval position in that sea."

Colonization by Company.

Commenting on the war against Lobengula, the *Daily News* says:—"It is needful, of course, to stand by the Chartered Company. The settlers fly our flag, and they certainly cannot be left to perish. But it is good to know, as we know now, how far we may have to go with them when we set out to go only a mile of the way. Chartered Companies have every advantage over colonists who own direct allegiance to the State. In the latter case, the colony obeys a Government nominee, and has to get his sanction for every act even conducive to war. It is his business to direct the 'stream of tendency.' Now Chartered Companies know no such obligation. Until serious difficulties arise, they do as they please. There is no one to call them to account for the thousand and one petty quarrels which in the end accumulate the demerit of bloody wars. It is clear enough now that Lobengula must be dealt with. But it is not at all clear that he might not have been managed without any appeal to arms on a grand scale. The Company has not used much ceremony with him. It has gone where it liked, and done what it wanted. All this it might never have thought of doing, but that it knew it could not be suffered to fail. Precisely the same thing has happened elsewhere. The East Africa Company had only to drift into a difficulty, to compel the Government to send a special agent to get them out of it. At this very moment there are loud complaints of the behaviour of the Nubians under Sir Gerald Portal's orders, and Sir Gerald Portal is the Government. Four lion tamers, in the shape of British officers, who 'know the language,' have been sent out to them, and they will, doubtless, be brought under control. For the moment this country is responsible for their licence and their savagery. The proofs are patent that the method of colonization by company has grave disadvantages, which are of its very essence, and will always recur.'

The Miners' No Surrender.

"From the outset the miners have declared that they cannot and will not work for a lower rate of wages than that which prevailed before the lock-out," says the *Chronicle*, "so that the cry of 'No surrender!' which was sounded again at Birmingham yesterday, is the same watchword to the tune of which the men brought out their tools from the pits at the end of July. The delegates have gone back again to their respective districts, some to superintend the return to work, which we are glad to see became still more marked yesterday, others to stand by the men who are to be deprived for a further term of the means of livelihood. It would seem that a stubborn resistance is still to be expected from many of the great coalmasters of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Staffordshire. Most of the smaller pits have now reopened. It is the great concerns, which have entered into unremunerative contracts, and whose stocks have been cleared off at a profit which will make up for months of idleness, which are determined to carry on the war to the bitter end. . . . Now these owners must be given to understand that the country has had enough of such tactics. We must not allow human lives to be offered up because, forsooth, the great coalmasters do not see fit to carry out their contracts, or to bow to the force of circumstances."

The Silver Battle at Washington.

Writing on the struggle in the United States Senate, the *Times* says:—"So far, it seems, the Silver party are defiant and the Repealers are depressed. But it is too soon to take it for granted that the former will triumph. Mr. Cleveland has taken very decided ground, and he is sustained both by the preponderant opinion of the business classes in the United States and by the overwhelming majority for the bill in the House of Representatives. He has been absurdly assailed for venturing to express a strong opinion of his own on a question of national importance, and for supporting it with all the influence of his Administration. This attempt to extend the doctrine of the separation of the Executive and Legislative powers, so as to reduce the President to a mere nullity, without even the right to hold his own views on great public questions, will meet with no sympathy in the United States. At the same time we are aware that the passing of the Repeal Bill is dependent on the operation of complicated and obscure forces, the full effect of which was, perhaps, not adequately measured when the Senate took up the question more than six weeks ago. When Mr. Wilson's bill was carried in the House of Representatives, American business was passing through a crisis which to some extent overawed the 'silver men' themselves. There has since been some improvement, and the silver party are less afraid of an uprising of the commercial and industrial interests of the country against them. There has always been a powerful 'soft money' faction, who tempt ignorant men among the farmers with the dream of a 'debtor's currency.' There are cross divisions of Congressional and local parties, as well as of sectional tendencies. Nor must we forget that the prolongation of the struggle over the Silver Purchase repeal is playing the game of those who desire to keep back the question of tariff reform. Still, we believe the permanent interests of the country are too plainly on the side of 'honest money' to allow mere dilatory tactics to gain more than a momentary victory."

An All-Night Speech.

"That procedure in the United States Senate is in need of some comprehensive amendment," says the *Telegraph*, "is sufficiently shown by the extraordinary circumstances attending the address of Senator Allen, of Nebraska—'single-speech' Allen, as he may fairly claim to be called in future. This ornament of the Senate spoke against the Repeal Bill, and his speech lasted from eve to dewy morn, that is, from five o'clock in the evening until eight o'clock next morning. During the whole of this unexampled oration the wretched adherents of repeal were obliged to sit and form a quorum, and their sufferings may be more easily imagined than described. The senator who occupied the attention of the Chamber for fifteen hours was, however, merciful in taking care that his speech should be really worth listening to. He is said to have 'spoken with great fluency and in good style,' and he has the satisfaction of knowing that in the matter of long speechifying he has broken the record. Admiration of this heroic feat of oratory will be immensely increased by the further intelligence that Mr. Allen 'took nothing in the way of nourishment except a cup of tea.'"

BORD'S PIANOS.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand 10s. 6d. per month), on the THREE YEARS SYSTEM. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42 Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

The long visit of the Princess of Wales and her daughters to Fredensborg is to be brought to a close next Tuesday, when the Royal party will break up. The Princess will return on board the Royal yacht *Osborne*.

During the visit of the Grand Dukes Serge and Paul to Balmoral the Royal shooting parties were in charge of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who is a first cousin of the illustrious guests, his father, Prince Alexander of Hesse, having been a brother of the late Empress of Russia. There were deer-stalking expeditions and deer drives in the forests of Balmoral, Whitemouth, and Ballochbuie, and some very heavy stags were shot. There were also several drives for roedeer in the Abergeldie and Birkhall woods, and a large number were killed. The Grand Dukes tried their skill at salmon angling in the Balmoral and Abergeldie stretches on the Dee, both of which waters have yielded abundant sport this season whenever the river has been in ply.

Captain Malcolm Drummond of Megginch, the newly-appointed Groom-in-Waiting on the Queen, is now at Balmoral. His attendance will terminate next Tuesday, when he is to be succeeded by General Sir Michael Biddulph.

The Right Hon. Edward Marjoribanks, M.P., and Lady Fanny Marjoribanks arrived on Wednesday at Ninewells House, their place in Berwickshire, from visiting Lord and Lady Tweedmouth at Guisachan, Inverness-shire. Lord and Lady Tweedmouth will shortly come south for the winter, and they intend to pass a few weeks at Bath.

The Duke of St. Albans, who has been staying at Newmarket since Tuesday, will proceed this evening to Bestwood Lodge, his seat in Notts. The Duchess and the Ladies Beauclerk are paying a visit in Ireland.

Viscount and Viscountess Downe, who have been residing for some time at Danby Lodge, their seat in Yorkshire, near Whitby, will remove shortly to Dingley Hall, Northamptonshire, for the hunting season. Viscountess Downe will be the Lady-in-Waiting on the Queen for a fortnight shortly after her Majesty's return to Windsor Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton will next week entertain a large shooting party at Eglinton Castle, their famous seat in Ayrshire, where a county ball is to be given for the début of their eldest daughter, Lady Georgiana Montgomery.

Prince Anton Radziwill, who escaped without injury from the carriage accident in which he was reported to have received severe injuries, is the eldest surviving representative of the great Lithuanian family in all its branches. Though his estates consist of the Duchy of Niesvicz and other fiefs in the Russian Government of Minsk, he holds the rank of a general in the Prussian army, and has a seat in the Prussian Upper House. He is just sixty, and succeeded his father in 1870. Princess Radziwill is well known in Parisian society.

The Earl of Mansfield, although eighty-seven years of age, has been predeceased by his only son, Viscount Stormont, who was in his fifty-ninth year. His death occurred yesterday at Scone Palace, Perthshire.

Lord Stormont served in the Crimean campaign as a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards. After his retirement from the army he devoted himself to county business, displaying therein great administrative ability. He was a vice-lieutenant of Perthshire, and also deputy-lieutenant for county Dumfries. Last year his lordship was appointed Colonel and A.D.C. to her Majesty. All his sons, of whom there are five, are in the army.

General von Kameke, whose death is announced at the age of seventy-six, played a distinguished part both in the Austro-Prussian and Franco-German wars. In the former he was chief of the staff of the Second Army Corps, and in the latter he commanded for a time the 14th Division of Infantry, and fought in several of the battles before the fall of Metz. He then took command of the operations against the smaller fortresses, and as chief of the Corps of Engineers, he was next called upon to superintend the construction of the siege works round Paris. When the Germans entered the French capital the General was appointed commandant.

After the peace, General von Kameke became president of the Fortifications Commission, and at the beginning of 1873 was raised to the rank of Second Chief of Military Affairs, with the title of Minister of State. In the same year he succeeded Marshal von Roon as Minister of War. The General did not prove himself so able a Parliamentarian as a soldier, and, like many others, failed to hit it off with Prince Bismarck. Losing patience at last he resigned in 1883, and retired to his estates in Pomerania.

Mr. John Barry, who now formally resigns his seat for South Wexford, was one of the late Isaac Butt's men when the Home Rule idea was first mooted. He entered Parliament in 1880, as a follower of Mr. Parnell, but in 1890 he was one of the leaders in the revolt. He has a linoleum manufactory in Fifeshire, and is said to be or to have been one of the proprietors of the *Star*.

The spurt in the private treaty market for real estate has affected the sporting property more than any other. This is all the more noticeable as no "lot" was more difficult to realize during the first half-dozen months of the year than the sporting estate. Hengrave and Riddlesworth, in the Eastern counties, have sporting facilities of an exceptional character; and so has Langhurst, which has also been sold at a good round sum. But the latest disposals—those of the late Lord Calthorpe's well-known stud farm at Moulton to Prince Soltykoff, and another valuable stud farm near Newmarket to Captain Machell—are by far the most important this year.

The first book sale of any consequence of the season takes place next week at Puttick and Simpson's, and is comprised of various properties, including that of the late Sir Edwin Johnson. This sale includes very few items of striking rarity, but there are several books which come in the category of Americana; there is a copy of Sir Richard Burton's translation of the "Arabian Nights," with the supplementary volumes; an excellent example of the "Books of Hours," of Kerver, 1510, in which the miniatures are all uncoloured; and a number of works on large paper.

"Hans Breitmann," in the preface which he has written to the new English edition of the "Autobiography of James P. Beckwourth," the famous Indian scout and frontiersman, tells an amusing story in illustration of the very general frontier weakness of spinning marvellous yarns. There was a camp of miners in California, to whom Beckwourth was well known, and when his "Life" appeared they commissioned one of their number, who was going to San Francisco to obtain stores, to purchase the book. Not being very careful, he got by mistake a copy of the Bible. In the evening, after his return, the messenger was requested to read aloud to the rest from the long-expected work. Opening the volume at random, he hit upon and read aloud the story of Samson and the foxes. Whereupon one of the listeners cried: "That'll do! I'd know the story for one of Jim Beckwourth's lies anywhere."

Although the record of Beckwourth's adventures are so thrilling that they seem more a work of imagination than a record of fact, they do not appear to Mr. Leland to be so incredible, judging from his own experiences on the frontier. Even to this day life is as exciting and full of peril in some parts of America as is possible. Quite recently, in the Langham Hotel, there happened to be assembled in the smoking-room half a dozen men from the Far West. Conversation turned on wild adventures in and west of the Rocky Mountains, and many thrilling tales were told, not as marvels, but as matters of ordinary occurrence. There was present one who took no part in the conversation, and, after the rest had departed, he remained smoking in silence.

Leland remarked to this reticent stranger that these stories of Indian warfare were very exciting. To which he replied: "Oh, yes! Injuns are the devil—that's a fact. The last time I came over the Plains—six months ago—they shot seven balls into me. There are four of 'em in me yet. I went to-day to one of the best surgeons in London, and he says there are three of 'em which he can never get out."

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

STRAND THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.
LAST 2 NIGHTS of MR. ARTHUR ROBERTS'S SEASON.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.30.
A Musical Farcical Nondescript in Two Acts, entitled
A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.
Words by GEORGE DANCE, Music by JOHN CROOK.
Mr. Arthur Roberts and Company.

STRAND THEATRE.—ARTHUR ROBERTS as a Modern Don Quixote.—Electric Success. Great Success of the Cameo Gavotte.
LAST MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2.30.

STRAND THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT.—A MODERN DON QUIXOTE. On TUESDAY NEXT, October 17, will be produced THE LADY KILLER and BINKS.—J. T. MACKAY ROBERTSON, Business Manager.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE, COVENTRY-STREET, W.—Mr. GEORGE EDWARDES begs to announce that the PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE will REOPEN TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), when he will produce an entirely new and original Musical Comedy, words by Owen Hall, lyrics by Harry Greenbank, music by Sidney Jones, entitled A GAIETY GIRL. The cast will include the following artists:—Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin (his first appearance since his return from America), Eric Lewis, W. L. Bradfield, F. Kaye, L. Bantock, L. D'Orsay, G. Porteous, F. Rimma, and Harry Monkhouse; Misses Decima Moore, Juliette Nesville, K. Cutler, M. Studholme, L. Pounds, E. Phelps, M. Hobson, B. Massey, E. Selwick, V. Robinson, and Lottie Venne. Box-office now open from 10 till 5. Prices as usual.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—EVERY NIGHT, at 8.15, Mr. DALY'S COMPANY (Doors 7.40).
TO-NIGHT and SATURDAY NIGHT at 8.15,
THE LAST WORD.
Miss Rehan as the Russian Baroness, and Mr. Lewis, Mr. Clarke, Miss Irving, &c., in their original parts. THE LAST WORD will also be given on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY of next week, and for the MATINEE, SATURDAY, October 21, at 2.
THE FORESTERS
will be given for the MATINEE TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 2, and on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY of next week.
In preparation a New Farcical Comedy by F. C. Burnand, entitled THE ORIENT EXPRESS.
Box-office daily, 9 to 5. Seats also at all Libraries.

PALACE THEATRE.—Open at 7.30. TO-NIGHT at 10.15, SCARAMOUCHE, Pantomime Ballet. Mdlle. Riganti, Miss Hoby, Signors Balbiani and Albertieri, and Corps de Ballet. Kalkasa, Athos Troupe, Vesta Victoria, O'GUST, Lieut. Travis, Rose Dearing, W. Morgan, Ryland and Golden, Florrie Leybourne, THE EDOARDOS, John Callan, The Floradors. A PAL O' ARCHIE'S, supported by Miss Lena Delphine, Miss Ada Blanche, Mr. H. C. Barry, and W. Morgan. Last Week.—Manager, Mr. CHARLES MORTON.

EARL'S COURT EXHIBITION (POSITIVELY CLOSES TO-MORROW (Saturday) and CAPTAIN BOYTON'S WORLD'S WATER SHOW (2,000 free seats). BAND of H.M. SCOTS GUARDS, and FOUR OTHER BANDS. TO-MORROW, THE BRITISH ARMY QUADRILLES. Beautiful ILLUMINATIONS. Admission ONE SHILLING. Open 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

LAST TWO DAYS of CAPTAIN BOYTON'S
WORLD'S WATER SHOW,
TWICE DAILY at 3.30 and 8. 6d. to 5s. SHOOTING the "CHUTES," 6d.
GRAND FAREWELL FETE SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, BAKER-STREET STATION. In connection with all Railways. Through bookings at all Metropolitan Stations. New Portrait Model of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria. Magnificent group, containing Portraits of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York. The Royal Tiger Hunt. Political Celebrities. Cabinet Ministers. Emin Pasha. Music all day. Admission 1s. Children under twelve, 6d. Chamber of Horrors, 6d. Open 9 till 10.

ART GALLERY.

NEW GALLERY.—ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY from 10 to 6. Admission, 1s.
S. C. COCKERELL, Secretary.

HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, BRIGHTON.

The MOST COMFORTABLE and LUXURIOUS SEASIDE HOTEL in the World.

FINEST CUISINE AND WINES.

High-class music by Hotel Orchestra during luncheon and dinner.

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THE PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom at the rate of ninepence per week or 9s. 9d. per quarter; to the Continent and all Countries in the Postal Union, the cost is 1s. per week or 13s. per quarter.* THE PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom, 7s. 1d. per quarter; for all destinations outside the United Kingdom 8s. 8d. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 18, CHARING CROSS-ROAD, W.C.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE, PALL MALL BUDGET, *and the* PALL MALL MAGAZINE *can be obtained at Neal's Library, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; Galignani's Library, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris; and at the Kiosques facing the Grand Hotel, on the Boulevard des Capucines.*

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.—The Editor of the PALL MALL GAZETTE *does not in any case hold himself responsible for the return of rejected contributions. He is, however, always glad to consider MSS. and sketches; and, where stamps are enclosed and the name and address are written on the manuscript, every effort will be made to return rejected contributions promptly. To ensure this it is absolutely necessary that the name and address of the contributor should be written on the manuscript itself.*

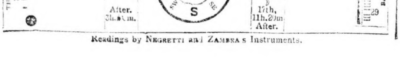
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NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.
The advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the PALL MALL BUDGET, *the Weekly Edition of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

CONTENTS.

Page 1...... TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.—"EXCELLENT (QUOTH HE) AND VERIE RIDICULOUS."—THE CHEAPENING OF ELECTRIC LIGHT. INTERVIEW WITH THE CHIEF OF THE EDISON-SWAN COMPANY.—SERVICE NOTES.
Page 2...... OCCASIONAL NOTES.
Page 3...... THE OPIUM QUESTION.—OCTOBER.—A PENNY THEATRE.—CORRESPONDENCE: ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY; JEWISH CRUELTY TO CATTLE; THE PROMENADE CONCERTS.
Page 4...... REVIEW: THE LIFE OF PUSEY.—BOOKS RECEIVED.—ADVERTISEMENTS.
Page 5...... THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.—THE VOICES OF THE MORNING.—TITTLE-TATTLE.
Page 6...... ADVERTISEMENTS.—AMERICA CUP.
Page 7...... THE MATABELE WAR.—LATEST NEWS.
Page 8...... MR. GLADSTONE AND THE AMERICAN IRISH.—MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PREMIERSHIP.—MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT RICHMOND.
Page 9...... CITY NOTES.—MONEY AND STOCKS.—ARE THE RAILWAYS SPENDING TOO MUCH?
Page 10...... SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.—THE BLOODSTOCK SALES AT NEWMARKET.—AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.
Page 11...... PASSAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A WORKGIRL. CHAPTER X. BY GEORGE MOORE.—LABOUR NOTES.—ADVERTISEMENTS.
Page 12...... ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEATHER FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.

South England (with London and Channel).—Wind backing to the south, and increasing in force; fine to unsettled and rainy.



Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA's Instruments.

NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made for the issue of a SPECIAL YACHT RACE EDITION TO-NIGHT, giving the result of the Contest for the AMERICA CUP.

FOURTH EDITION.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMEER.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
(BY EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S CABLE.)

KABUL, Tuesday.—Sir Mortimer Durand visited the Ameer to-day, remaining with him three hours. General Ghulam Haidar and Lieutenant Manners Smith were in attendance. The rest of the British Mission is engaged in sight-seeing. All the members of the Mission are well.

THE CIVIL WAR IN BRAZIL.

DISAFFECTION AMONGST PEIXOTO'S TROOPS.

NEW YORK, Friday.—The following telegram from Monte Video, dated yesterday, is published:—According to advices from Rio de Janeiro, the army, which has hitherto remained loyal to President Peixoto, is likely to join the insurgents. Two battalions of the National Guard have revolted and declared for the rebels. It is believed that the disaffection will spread rapidly, and that more of President Peixoto's troops will soon announce their adherence to Admiral de Mello. Rebel squadron before Rio de Janeiro is inactive owing to lack of ammunition, but a resumption of hostilities is expected on the arrival of the steamer *Cidade do Porto*, which is carrying supplies for Admiral de Mello. The revolution in the southern province of Rio Grande do Sul is daily gaining ground, and a large force of rebels have besieged Livranido, and the residents fear that an attack will soon be made on the city. Details received of the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro on the 4th inst. show that although the insurgent ships fired 600 shots only five or six of them struck the forts.—*Reuter.*

The Federalist insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul have surprised the Government forces at Quarahy, and defeated them with a loss in killed alone of 200 men.

END OF THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTION.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres states that the termination of the insurrection was celebrated yesterday by a solemn "Te Deum" service and a grand military *fête*. The latter was carried out on a grand scale. The Government is now giving its chief attention to the restoration of security in the remoter districts of the disturbed provinces.

THE GALE AT SAVANNAH.

FURTHER DAMAGE EXPECTED.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, Friday.—All vessels in the harbour are seeking shelter and safe anchorages. The smaller craft have been moored to ships and tied fast. There were no departures of vessels to-day. Five vessels are at the quarantine station, and eight in the Tybee roads. No news of any of them has been received since five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The chances are that if the gale continues they will all be wrecked. All vessels that have succeeded in making this port last night and early this morning report that the swell is the heaviest ever seen off the coast. No reports have been received from any of the Sea islands; the probabilities are that great damage has been done there by the storm. Everything that could be done has been done in the way of affording protection to people and to cattle. Unless the gale abates, the wretched inhabitants there will be worse off than they were before. Advices from Jacksonville, Florida, report that the gale there is the worst one experienced since 1881. A barque has been blown ashore, and several church steeples are tottering to their fall. Hundreds of applications for the purpose of effecting storm insurance on property have been handed in, but the companies refuse to take any further risks. Loads of stone have been placed on the roofs to prevent their being blown away, and the freight has been moved back from the wharves.—*Dalziel.*

ANOTHER CYCLONE PREDICTED.

SAVANNAH, Friday (Later).—The storm that had been raging off the coast of Florida reached Savannah and Charleston late last night. The damage done here in Savannah will exceed that done by the great storm in August, and is the severest known of the South Atlantic coast for many years. It attained its height about midnight.

The Weather Bureau says that to-morrow the West Indian cyclone will move northwards up the South Atlantic coast, attended by destructive gales and heavy rains all along the coast from Virginia to Florida. The wires are down throug out the latter State, and only meagre details are obtainable.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN FETES.

TOULON, Friday.—This town presents an unwonted scene of animation. The streets looked picturesque and brilliant when illuminated last night, the decorations having been carried out with great taste and effect. In the districts occupied by the working classes the display is, if less costly, even more profuse than elsewhere. Every hotel is besieged with visitors, many of whom are unable to obtain accommodation.—*Reuter.*

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

A Ministerial crisis has suddenly broken out in Madrid, owing to the resignation of Señor Venancio Gonzalez, Minister of the Interior. Nothing is known as to Señor Gonzalez' probable successor, nor is it yet stated whether the crisis affects any other departments. It is, however, probable that at the same time as a new Minister is appointed for the portfolio of the Interior another will be appointed, should Señor Moret-Prendergast retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, for the Ministry of Public Works, which is at present held by Señor Moret, together with that of Foreign Affairs.

ACTIVITY AT THE SPANISH WAR OFFICE.

There is great activity among the officials at the Spanish War Office in Madrid, and the necessary steps for the accommodation of 8,000 men at Melilla are being taken. General Sanchis, the young King's military professor, is leaving for Melilla to take charge of the corps of sappers and miners and of the field batteries at that place.

REPORTED MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A RUSSIAN PRINCE.

PARIS, Friday.—It is announced by the *Matin* that the Russian Prince Eristoff has committed suicide, after having killed his young wife by shooting her. Both the Prince and the Princess were well known in Paris and Nice. The exact cause of the tragedy has not transpired.—*Dalziel.*

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

MARSHAL MACMAHON.—Further improvement has taken place.
SENATOR ALBERT GRÉVY.—Dangerously ill.
PRINCE BISMARCK.—Slowly improving; requires perfect rest.
MR. SIDNEY COOPER, R.A. Was weaker yesterday.
SENOR SAGASTA.—Is slowing recovering.
MR. BEN TILLETT.—Suffering from serious attack of congestion of the lungs.
CAPTAIN O'SHEA.—Better.

FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

PREPARATIONS FOR TO-DAY'S RACE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
(PER THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.)

NEW YORK, Thursday Night.—Unless all signs go for naught there will be a spanking breeze to-morrow for *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant* when they sail their third race in the series for the America Cup.

Mr. Smith, the local forecast officer of the Weather Bureau, says that the storm which has raged all day off the Florida and Georgia coasts will arrive here some time to-morrow.

Every yachtsman hopes that the wind will be a gale, and that the racers will have to sail with lowered topmasts. This is what Lord Dunraven wants, and Messrs. Iselin and Herreshoff say that nothing would suit them better. The latter are confident *Vigilant* can defeat *Valkyrie* under any conditions.

At ten o'clock the gale had reached the Carolina coast, and despatches from Charleston say that the wind was forty-five miles an hour.

It was decided by Lord Dunraven this morning to increase *Valkyrie's* inside ballast by adding a ton of lead.

This change was most important, as it made the yacht sit three inches lower in the water, and she had to be remeasured.

At four o'clock she was towed to Erie basin and measured. Mr. Hyslop found that she will now receive but 1 min. 43 sec., instead of 1 min. 48 sec. time allowance.

Lord Dunraven believes that with the increased load-line *Valkyrie* will do better. The general opinion among yachtsmen to-day is that if there should be wind at any time which would permit of the completion of any of the races within the time limit *Vigilant* will win easily. All who gave an opinion on the subject said that *Valkyrie* might win if the time limit were increased to eight hours and the wind was very light.

Some dissatisfaction was manifest over the sailing of the race on Wednesday in a wind which did not promise a finish. Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, chairman of the Cup Committee, thought that the desire to sail in such weather on the part of *Valkyrie* was a confession of weakness which Lord Dunraven must have regretted before the day closed. The contest showed that the cutter did little better in a very light than in a heavy wind. It also proved that in any wind or sea in which the six-hour limit could be made *Vigilant* would win, and in the next race the owners of the American boat would show by how much.

The handling of both yachts, it is conceded on all sides, has displayed such perfect seamanship that neither boat has had the advantage of the other's mistakes, and the results have been in the main determined by the merits of the craft themselves. Yachtsmen are enthusiastic in their admiration for the work of the British tars.

Both *Vigilant* and *Valkyrie* are in perfect shape for to-morrow's test. Mr. Nat Herreshoff, in conversation with the *Pall Mall Gazette's* representative this evening, said that *Valkyrie* had shown to better advantage in Wednesday's contest than in any previous race. When asked how a gale would suit for to-morrow, the director and designer of *Vigilant* said laconically, "Good; we are prepared for anything."

Lord Dunraven was the guest of Mr. Butler Duncan at the Union Club this evening.

Mr. Watson is about to go to Toronto, as soon as the races are over, to see some boats for which he furnished the designs. He may go to Chicago, but will sail from New York in any event on the 25th inst. Mr. Watson does not think much of the new challenge, which may come from Mr. Jameson, and only laughed when the rumour that *Vigilant* might go to England to see if she could not do better than *Navahoe* with *Britannia* was mentioned. Lord Dunraven surmised that *Vigilant* would be kept pretty busy at home. Mr. Iselin, by the way, says that no plans regarding the disposal of *Vigilant* have been considered, and declares the story circulated to that effect untrue.

Among other things, Mr. Watson said to-day *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant* are more or less racing machines. At best *Valkyrie* could be sailed with ten less men than are now on her. He is of opinion that he committed a grievous error in not giving her more sail area, as she has shown her ability to stand another 1,000 feet of canvas. Mr. Watson sees no necessity of having such an unwieldy crew as *Vigilant* carries, as the men are now in each other's way. The American boat would in his judgment sail much better with a smaller and better-trained crew. *Vigilant's* large crew was only useful as shifting ballast. Mr. Watson will sail on one of the pleasure fleet to morrow so that he can judge critically of the performances of the rivals.

SERIOUS GOODS TRAIN ACCIDENT.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE OF DRIVER AND STOKER.

BLACKBURN, Friday (Special).—A startling smash took place on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway last night at Haughton, half-way between Blackburn and Preston. A slow goods train proceeding towards Preston was being shunted to allow an express goods from Blackburn to pass, when the latter crashed clean through it, cutting it in two. Half a dozen Caledonian trucks were smashed to matchwood. The express engine was completely wrecked and the permanent way torn up. The driver and stoker had a miraculous escape. The line was blocked from eleven o'clock until half-past seven this morning.

SERIOUS EPIDEMIC AT GREENWICH WORKHOUSE.

DEATH OF SEVERAL INMATES.

An extraordinary epidemic has broken out at Greenwich workhouse, and over 150 of the inmates have been affected. Yesterday the coroner received information of the death of Mary Ann White, an inmate, aged ninety years, the alleged cause being gastro-intestinal diarrhœa. On Tuesday, a woman named Mary Allen, aged seventy, died under similar circumstances and on the same day a woman left the workhouse and went to Lambeth, was seized with vomiting in the street, and died. This death also has been reported to the coroner. Several women from the same ward have been prostrated, and there is at present no accounting for the epidemic.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ACCIDENTS: TRAINS DELAYED.

An engine broke down at Peckham-rye this morning on the Chatham and Dover line, and caused much delay to the passengers on the Palace, Greenwich, and Catford branches No intimation was given to passengers who could have availed themselves of other means of getting up to town. A large number of people had to travel by the Brighton line to London Bridge or Victoria, instead of being taken as usual to Ludgate-hill.

Owing to the down train from Addison-road breaking down at Gower-street this morning, the up and down line was blocked for about an hour and a half.

THE LEEDS TRAGEDY.

Thompson, the son of the old man Thompson whose murder was discovered yesterday at Leeds, is still at large. Mrs. Thompson has not yet succumbed to her injuries, but remains this morning in a critical condition.

ACTION AGAINST THE SHIPPING FEDERATION.

At the Liverpool county court yesterday actions were brought by a number of Liverpool dock labourers against the Shipping Federation (Limited) to recover 10s. each, balance of wages alleged to be due on a contract under which they went to Hull to work during the strike in May last. There were two test cases on different contracts. Fifty men were interested, and the case was that they were engaged for two weeks certain at 30s. per week, but that after working for eight days they were paid £2 10s. and sent home, under protest. The jury found for the plaintiffs. The second case was postponed.

BURGLARY AT LORD CHARLES BERESFORD'S HOUSE.

A daring burglary was committed on Wednesday night at Lord Charles Beresford's house, Ham-common, while the occupants were at dinner. As the thieves were attempting to carry off the booty some one gave an alarm, and chase was given. One of the burglars, it is believed, was shot in the leg while trying to escape through the conservatory. Lord Charles and Lady Beresford were at home with their family.

AGAINST THE MATABELE.

WITH CAPTAIN WILSON'S FORCE.

AN ATTACK THREATENED.

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
(By The Eastern Telegraph Company's Cable.)

Shashi River, Tuesday Evening (via Johannesburg, Friday morning).—Capt. Allan Wilson, commanding the Fort Victoria column, reports that he is threatened by the Matabele impis, including the crack Embezi regiment, both from the flank and the rear.

A junction with the Fort Salisbury column is expected on Friday.

Dr. Jameson is with the Fort Victoria column.

The men are all well and confident of victory.

The whole force stands to arms every morning from three o'clock to seven o'clock.

Johannesburg, Thursday.—Commander Raaff is moving towards Tati. His men are well-disciplined, old campaigners. They will effect a junction with the Bechuanaland Border Police to-day.

The combined force, numbering six hundred men, will then join Khama with his force of one thousand foot soldiers and three hundred cavalry, all of whom are well armed.

A big impi is reported barring the way to Tati, where Commander Raaff expects to arrive on Tuesday next.

The Matabele appear to be confused by the advance which is being made on them from several quarters, and they are reported to be falling back.

To prevent them being captured, their cattle are all being driven towards the Zambezi.

King Lobengula, with five thousand men, is posted on the Shangan river, eighty miles north of Buluwayo, and one hundred miles east of Fort Charter.

Mr. Selous is out scouting with a view of getting more precise intelligence.

The Macloutsie force takes twenty wagons with supplies and ammunition. Old hands regard this number as wholly insufficient, if occasion should demand the formation of a laager. Khama this afternoon will join the Macloutsie drift.

[The above telegram appeared in our Fifth Edition yesterday.]

No Troops to be Sent to South Africa at Present.

Reuter's agency learns that there is no question at present of sending out troops to South Africa, in consequence of the outbreak of hostilities between the British South Africa Company and the Matabele. It is considered that there are sufficient troops at present in South Africa to meet every probable contingency. If necessary, some troops may be moved up from Cape Colony to Bechuanaland, to replace the Border Police, who are taking part in the active operations against Lobengula; but the soldiers will not be called upon for service in Mashonaland. The carrying on of the war will be left to the Chartered Company's forces, assisted by Khama and the Bechuanaland Police, and these will, if necessity arises, be reinforced by levies of men accustomed to dealing with the natives.

The Number of the British Force.

According to latest advices, the British force does not exceed 2,200, while the three impis against which they will be pitted each consists of 5,000 men. The existence of the third impi, however, has not yet been satisfactorily proved. If there are only two impis, Lobengula's force may be estimated at 10,000 men, and military experts of South African experience are confident that such a force, if engaged in the open, will be easily annihilated. If, on the other hand, the savage warriors confine themselves to bush warfare, the campaign may be considerably prolonged. No aid is asked from the South African Republic, but selected men from the Transvaal may be allowed to join our forces. It is officially stated that the English Government can hold out no hope of volunteers being employed in the campaign, and that applications to either the War Office or the Colonial Office will be futile.

INTERVIEW WITH AN OFFICER OF THE NATAL NATIVE CONTINGENT.

A representative of Reuter's Agency had an interview yesterday with Lieutenant Albert H. Halder, who has just returned to England from Mashonaland for his health, and who, in view of the present situation, will return to Africa as soon as possible. Lieutenant Halder, who is of German extraction, and whose name is still borne on the rolls of the German Landwehr, claims to be an authority on matters of native warfare, in virtue of an experience of thirteen years' exploring and fighting in all parts of Africa, from Chinde, in the east, to Bihe, known in the south. During that period he served with distinction as an officer in the Natal Native Contingent throughout the Zulu and Krehli wars, and was also present at Isandula and Lang's Nek. He does not share the alarmist opinion held by some regarding the impending war with the Matabele, and in speaking of the present position of affairs, said:—

No Repetition of the Zulu Campaign.

"The inevitable has at last come to pass, and we are brought face to face with Lobengula and his impis. We may, however, spare ourselves any apprehension of a repetition of the disastrous Zulu campaign. The present war will be settled in one decisive blow, and I entirely share Mr. Rhodes's belief that it will be all over in a month. My reason is that the Chartered Company's forces, now marching against Buluwayo, cannot be compared with British regular troops, who have no great personal interest in the country in which they are fighting. As regards physique—in a country where the fittest alone survive—they are far better than troops at home, and are more suited for such a campaign as is about to commence. Moreover, they are defending their hearths and homes against savages who are howling at their very doors."

Lobengula to be Crushed in One Battle.

"I, therefore, give it as my emphatic opinion that they are, in every respect, strong enough, both in physique and in numbers, to crush the Matabele king in one battle, and to compel him and his impis to follow their wives and cattle across the Zambesi. They are officered by competent men, and administered by Dr. Jameson in a manner beyond all praise. Both the forts and the marching columns are supplied with the latest improvements in machine-guns, field-guns, rifles, and search lights. They have no heavy commissariat to hamper them, and any necessary movements can be executed at a moment's notice. To turn to the native force: I do not believe that there are anything like twenty thousand fighting men at Lobengula's disposal. I think there are not more than twelve to fifteen thousand men. The Matabele country is divided into three districts, or impis, but even Lobengula himself does not know how many men they muster. With regard to the Kafir movements, everything depends upon the way in which the Chartered Company's forces propose to attack them. I believe that they are now in the bush around the Matopo range, and the chances are that the British, in taking the offensive, will shell them out of the bush, and force them into the open country. I quite agree with Mr. Theodore Bent that Lobengula will do all in his power to prevent his men fighting in the open, as they think they are safe from British attack when in the bush; but I do not agree with him in the belief that the war will be a prolonged one. The Zulus, who are far braver than the Matabele, never think of fighting in the open if they can avoid it, and I am quite sure that Lobengula will do his best to prevent a collision with the British, except in the hilly country."

The Value of Khama's Men.

"But here we shall see the value of Khama's men, supported by British shell fire. The Matabele impis, unlike white forces, think they are safe if formed in a compact mass, and this respect they play into our hands. As soon as the British force meets one of these native bodies in the bush, a Maxim shell fire will be opened at from 3,000 to 4,000 yards distance. The bursting of the first shell among the Kaffirs will cause the greatest consternation. They have never seen a shell fired, and the destruction wrought by the scattering fragments will be incalculable to the Jagali, but which influence A panic will ensue, and the British officers will then despatch a strong detachment of their Khama allies, who will engage in a hand-to-hand conflict with the retreating Matabele. This, followed by a continuous artillery fire, will, in my opinion, settle the matter. But, on the other hand, if the Matabele are compelled to fight in the open, the only safe course is for the British to avoid a hand-to-hand fight. The Matabele advance shoulder to shoulder in a dense body, and the British rifle fire will probably decimate them."

Assegai v. Rifle.

"Everything depends on this. Should the enemy be allowed to approach within a hundred yards, the assegai attack would be serious, and more dangerous than the rifle fire. In such a case the position of the British would be most critical. A massacre would ensue, the Chartered Company's forces being quite unable to withstand a hand-to-hand conflict with the Kaffirs. It would be a repetition of Isandula. But I cannot for a moment believe that the Matabele could approach nearer than 500 yards. With the British in a three-flank formation, the right and left wings being composed of Khama's men, I think the Matabele would be completely decimated and demoralized. We must alway keep the Matabele from attacking us in the rear, or cutting off our transport communication. Their supply of food is very limited. They have scarcely exhausted the Matoppo country, and for this reason, I think, even if the campaign is not finished before the wet season, we could easily starve them out."

The Future of the Country.

Speaking on the future of the country, Lieutenant Halder said:—

"Mashonaland is the coming field for European emigration, and, once Lobengula is crushed, there is nothing to mar its future prospects. Considering that the country is but just being opened up, I have never seen its equal from an agricultural or mineral point of view. It contains seven distinct goldfields, the wealth of which has far exceeded expectation, it is essentially the country for a poor man. The taxes are very light, and the laws of the Chartered Company are just and well administered. When Lobengula is disposed of the whites will have *carte blanche* to prospect the whole country."

In conclusion, Lieutenant Halder said: "England has acted in a timely and praiseworthy manner, and I consider that she has in Mashonaland one of her richest and most valuable possessions. The acquisition of the country is the key to an ultimate 'United South Africa' under the British flag."

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

A SITTING OF THIRTY-NINE HOURS.

VICTORY FOR THE ANTI-REPEALERS.

Washington, Friday.—After remaining in continuous session for nearly thirty-nine hours, the United States Senate adjourned shortly before 2 o'clock this morning on the motion of Mr. Voorhees. At twenty minutes to two the Serjeant-at-Arms reported that two senators were absent from the city, that twelve had been excused by the Senate, that four had answered his summons by statements that they were too ill to attend, that nine who were in the capital gave no reply, and that sixteen were reported as absent from their residences and could not be found. Mr. Voorhees immediately rose and said: "Mr. President, I feel I have done my duty in this matter, and without comment I move that the Senate do adjourn." The motion was unanimously carried and in an instant the chamber was deserted.

The Struggle Continued Wearily

throughout the night. Mr. Carlisle was present early in the evening consulting with the Democrats in order to keep himself posted up regarding the situation. The scene during the evening was a brilliant one, except for the haggard faces on the floor of the House. The galleries were packed to the doors, the bright dresses of the ladies adding colour to the spectacle. No more perfect demonstration of the helplessness of the Senate under the present system of rules could have been given than by the events which followed Mr. Voorhees' inquiry whether there was any limit or restraint on the rule permitting senators to make a point of no quorum. Mr. Frye, who was in the chair, replied in the terms of the rule that the Chair knew no power in the presiding officer to place a limitation. Mr. Voorhees sank back in his seat with an angry gesture, but with no word of protest.

The Roll Call followed,

bringing forty-four senators into the Chamber. Mr. Frye, replying to a remark of Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, that there was no quorum present, said: "This is the most dignified legislative body in the world, and the framers of its rules did not suppose that any member of it would violate the proprieties and decencies of the Senate, and therefore the quorum rule is made without limitation upon a senator, except in his own sense of right." The Chairman's allusion to the dignity of the Senate caused a titter in the galleries. Mr. Quay withdrew his suggestion that a quorum was not present, when, to the astonishment of all, Mr. Cary, of Wyoming, repeated Mr. Quay's motion. Mr. Frye had no alternative but to call the roll, to which forty-five members responded. A few minutes later Mr. Wolcott, Colorado, came in from the restaurant below and looked round. Observing only 22 senators present a fresh call was made, and 48 senators responded to their names. The quorum was, however, at last lost by the refusal of certain silver Democrats to vote. The lack of a quorum lasting a long time induced Mr. Voorhees to ask for the adjournment. This is regarded as a victory for the Silverites.—*Reuter.*

A FIFTEEN HOURS' SPEECH.—SUGGESTIONS OF REST SPURNED

Probably never before in the history of the Senate has there been such an exhibition of physical endurance as has been shown by Mr. Allen, who was on the floor, with slight interruptions, from a quarter-past five yesterday afternoon until nearly 8 o'clock this morning. When he finished his speech his eyes were as clear, his voice was as strong, and his gestures were as vigorous as when he started.

During the first twelve hours of the test there were just twelve calls for a quorum. They became more frequent towards daylight, and Senators began to show the effects of the ordeal.

At eight o'clock A.M. the Repealers, through Mr. Faulkner, suggested to the Silverites a recess until ten A.M. for a little sleep and breakfast. The proposal was spurned by the Silverites, who replied that if there was to be a test it should be one in every sense.

As soon as Senator Allen was seated Mr. Voorhees moved to table the Peffer Free Coinage Amendment to the Repeal Bill, and as the motion was not debateable a vote could not be resisted. It resulted in a victory for the Repealers by 33 to 17 votes. The Free Silver Democrats and Free Silver Republicans, led by Mr. Dubois, refused to vote.

Senator Martin, of Kansas, a silver man, took the floor to discuss the Finance Committee's Amendment. He was frequently interrupted by roll calls, and during one of the intervals Senator Stewart, of Nevada, read a letter which he had received, warning him to desist from obstructing legislation, as, otherwise, he might be dynamited. The letter was not taken seriously, and caused some laughter.

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As efforts being made among a certain number of Repeal Senators to get Mr. Voorhees to change his tactics, and, instead of trying to hold the Senate in continuous Session, to adjourn at midnight until ten o'clock in the morning, and to continue this line of procedure until the bill is disposed of.

THE AMNESTY AGITATION.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., has been invited to attend and speak at a meeting in favour of amnesty, to be held in the Empire Theatre, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Mr. Field, M.P., and Mr. Leamy will be present. Mr. Redmond has accepted the invitation.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY COURT TO-DAY.

Charles Norman Philips.

Under the failure of Charles Norman Philips, auctioneer and builder, of Queen-street, Cheapside, and 162, Bermondsey-street, a summary of the accounts has been issued, the gross liabilities being returned at £12,366, of which £4,198 are unsecured, and the net assets at £1,671. The debtor has lodged a proposal for the payment of his creditors in full.

The Cork Board of Guardians at their weekly meeting yesterday unanimously adopted a resolution calling upon the Government to release the dynamite prisoners.

The Lord Mayor has received £150 in aid of the *Victoria* Relief Fund, as a donation from the Duke of York in connection with the exhibition of his wedding presents at the Imperial Institute.

MR. STEAD'S LATEST SCHEME.

AN IDEAL DAILY PAPER.

OFFER OF £100,000 TO HIS READERS.

In the current number of the *Review of Reviews* Mr. W. T. Stead gives his views of what a daily should be in London at the end of 19th century. He says:—

I have thought about this thing for nearly a quarter of a century. At first it was more or less a visionary aspiration. But as the years rolled on and I saw more clearly what was possible, it gradually crystallized into a firm conviction that in its leading features such a work as I have suggested could be done by the contributors and subscribers of a daily paper. No editor could do it, or attribute of it, by himself. But to an editor who was in close touch with his readers, who possessed their confidence, and could evoke their co-operation, these things are not only possible, but are well within the range of practicality. For years I hoped that I should be able to discover somewhere in the English-speaking world some editor who had the faith in him and the energy to attempt the foundation of a paper which would be in its essence much more of an attempt to help, to serve, to instruct, to amuse, and to guide its readers than a mere quilting together of more or less well-written accounts of yesterday's happenings. I have looked in vain. But there is no doubt as to the need for such a journal of opinion and of conduct to be established, not so much as a dividend-earning, salary-paying machine, as a *means* between a great body of men and women who are actuated by a common faith and a common resolve which they are prepared to demonstrate by united action. Even those who regard its creation as chimerical would readily admit that if such an organ could be established it would be extremely useful to all the causes which it advocated, and to the race as a whole. Therefore, in default of any one better qualified for the post I am willing to try my hand.

After speaking of his own disqualifications for the position, he continues:

If I proceed to speak of my qualifications for such a position, I hope I may not be accused of doing so from inordinate vanity or irrepressible egotism. I regard a man's past training as in some respects the best guide as to his future course. From a segment of a circle you can define its circumference. Now, I frankly admit that it is quite possible I may not be the prepared man for the prepared work—to quote the quaint old phrase—but I do not think that even my most supercilious critics will deny that if such an organ ought to be started, I have many of the qualifications which its conductor should possess. In the first case I am a journalist who believes in journalism, and I am an Englishman who believes in the English-speaking race. I have a conception, which is, at least, very clear and well defined of the way in which journalism may be made to minister to the development of the race, and I am prepared in the maturity of my manhood to dedicate the rest of my life to the realization of that great ideal.

How is It to be Done? A Paradox.

If any capitalists supply me with funds, the men who pay the piper will naturally wish to call the tune. If I find the capital myself, I lose the advantage which comes from enlisting the pecuniary interest of a large number of shareholders. What then can be done? It has occurred to me that the solution of this problem might be found by a very simple expedient. And that is, I might raise my capital and secure my co-operators by giving it away. This sounds paradoxical, but it is sober sense. I have worked it out after consultation with the ablest financiers, lawyers, journalists, and accountants in London. As a beginning I form and register, merely in order to facilitate the issue of debentures, a company to be called "The Daily Paper Company, Limited"; the articles of association will set forth that it is formed for the purpose of printing and publishing a daily paper, which I am to be free to edit and control as I please. Having brought this company into existence, I offer to the readers of the *Review of Reviews* the opportunity of co-operating with me in producing the new paper on the following terms:—With this copy of the *Review* is enclosed a form of order for the *Daily Paper* for the first twelve months after it is started.

The Prospectus.

(1) If 100,000 of these forms are sent to the National Provincial Bank of England (Limited), at the head office, or any of its branches, accompanied by 28s. for one year's subscription, I will undertake to bring out the paper, and each subscriber will receive the *Daily Paper* every day for one year through his newsagent, if he is in a town receiving daily parcels of papers from London. Where they only can be delivered by post, 13s. must be added for postage. (2) To the first 100,000 subscribers I will give by way of bonus a debenture bond for £1 in the Daily Paper Company (Limited), redeemable at par at my option. These debenture bonds will have coupons attached entitling the holder to receive interest annually at the rate of 5 per cent., so long as the circulation of the paper is between 100,000 and 150,000—7½ per cent. between 150,000 and 200,000; and 10 per cent. when the circulation exceeds 200,000. By this means any subscriber of 28s. for the first year will receive, not only 312 penny papers, but a debenture bond of the value of £1, bearing interest from five to ten per cent, for which he will receive £1 when I redeem it. In conclusion, Mr. Stead explains that his object in giving the capital away is not philanthropy, but business, and says the paper could be published by the 1st of July next.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE COAL TRADE.

LONDON PRICES FALLING.

In nearly every London district yesterday house coal could be bought at a reduction of 5s. per ton on previous prices. One leading firm of coal merchants, who have twenty branch offices, marked Wallsend at 33s., seconds at 31s., kitchen at 30s., and cobbles at 29s. per ton, these rates being 5s. per ton lower than those charged on Wednesday. The same firm also supplied dealers at a reduction of 5s. per ton on Wednesday's prices. On the news becoming known other merchants followed the example so far as dealers' rates were concerned, but nominally, at least, retail prices were kept up to their former level. The whole question of prices to the public will be considered on the Coal Exchange to-day, and it is practically certain that a considerable decline will be officially announced. The amount of the reduction will to a large extent depend on the rates fixed by the factors; but among merchants yesterday a fall from 5s. to 10s. per ton was freely spoken of. Coal sold in the streets from trolleys was reduced from 2s. to 1s. 9d. per cwt.

Result of the Birmingham Conference.

A special meeting of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain was held at Birmingham yesterday to consider the proposals for a settlement made at the Sheffield conference. A resolution was carried, recognizing and appreciating the good intentions of the mayors who submitted the proposals, but adding that no reduction of wages is necessary, and none can be accepted, and calling on the men not to resume work except at the old rate of wages.

WILL OF THE LATE MISS GORDON.

Leaving personal estate valued at £6,030, Miss Mary Augusta Gordon, late of 5, Rockstone-place, Southampton, who died on August 9 last, bequeaths to the trustees of the British Museum, with a view to and in the hope of their lasting preservation and remembrance, the six volumes containing the diaries of her late brother, General Charles George Gordon, written at Khartoum, the money orders issued there by him, the ladies' address of condolence presented to Miss Gordon at Carlton House-terrace, the two volumes containing the addresses by the two Houses of Parliament, and the three letters to Miss Gordon from her Majesty the Queen. To the corps of Royal Engineers the testatrix bequeaths the gold medal struck at Khartoum by General Gordon, the Khartoum silver medal, and some other articles, and to the Royal Regiment of Artillery, as a small token of her gratitude for their kind sympathy towards her late brother, the Dartur flag, three Darfur battleaxes, and other articles. There are numerous specific bequests to members of her family for memorials of General Gordon. With regard to these the testatrix expresses the desire that the possessors may always bear the name of Gordon.

INCENDIARY FIRES NEAR SWAFFHAM.

On Wednesday night two straw stacks on Mr. Freestone's farm at Cockley Clay, near Swaffham, were destroyed by fire, and on the same night another straw stack on Mr. Overton's premises in the adjoining parish of Cressingham was destroyed in the same way. Both fires were the work of an incendiary.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE AMERICAN IRISH.

AN APPEAL FOR "FRIENDLY EFFORTS."

A steady downpour of rain somewhat damped the ardour of Irish Day at Chicago on October 2nd, but there was nevertheless much speechifying by local Irishmen, and there was also the eloquence of Mr. Blake, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Driscoll, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin, as a demonstration from the Emerald Isle. Another demonstration, however, was a letter which Mr Gladstone had entrusted to Mr. Blake just before the member for Longford left London, the reading of which aroused great enthusiasm. It ran thus:—

Downing-street, Whitehall, September 2, 1893.

Dear Mr. Blake,—I learn with great pleasure that there is to be an Irish Day during the World's Fair at Chicago, nor am I less satisfied to know that you have undertaken to attend the gathering on behalf of the Irish people and of their representatives.

There could not be a more interesting nor, except on the day of the final victory, a more encouraging occasion. After seven years of close and sustained struggle throughout the country, a House of Commons was elected last year which has passed, after eighty-two days of debate, a bill for conferring upon Ireland the management, through a freely elected Parliament, of her own domestic affairs. And when, at the close of next week, the bill will be rejected by a large majority of the House of Lords, we shall know, the people of Ireland will know, the world at large will know, and even the House of Lords will know, that this rejection will mean no more harm than a dilatory vote.

You are about to address Americans, who, in all ranks and in all parts of their magnificent country, have shown an active and almost universal sympathy with Ireland, and more especially Irish Americans, through whose energies and inexhaustible affection for Ireland has been effected the most remarkable oceanic migration ever known in the history of the world. And you are in a condition to point out to them these two things: First, that the distance which has been actually travelled over between the physical misery and the political depression which marked the early years of the century, and the victory recorded last night is immeasurable; second, the distance between the recorded victory and the final investment of Ireland with that self-governing control over her domestic affairs is not only measurable but short.

It was unanswerably observed during our debate that our recent success has been brought about by a change of opinion where opinion has been most hostile, namely, change of opinion in England. Scotch, Irish, and Welsh votes were with us in 1886, but we stood in a minority of nearly 120. It has been the signal and favourable change in England that has converted this minority into a majority of forty for Home Rule. Yet England still exhibits her reduced majority to intercept one of the greatest benefits conferred not only upon Ireland, but upon her.

In this attitude she is alone among all the peoples of the English-speaking race. She has not yet quitted, but she is quitting it. Yet the last struggle still remains, and, like the former struggles, it will be severe. It will demand the friendly efforts of all those wherever placed, who under God have lifted this great cause out of the abyss, and set it on an eminence from which their remains but a single step into the promised land. I cherish the most sanguine hope that the conduct of the Irish nation, when their great object has been attained, will fulfil every reasonable hope cherished by those who have added and will convert its present enemies into friends.—Very faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Another incident of the day should not go unrecorded. It was an incident of the kind with which American demonstrators are familiar—a bloodless battle over the flags. "Chief" J. B. Barrett is an Irishman, and out of deference to his wishes the council of administration gave special permission for the golden harp and green colours of Erin to be hoisted on the Exhibition buildings. To this, however, the Superintendent of Functions, a New Englander, objected. Ireland, he claimed, is not a separate nation recognized by the United States, and its flag cannot be given international honour. The Director-General was appealed to, and he in haste turned to the British Commission. Did Sir Henry Wood think Great Britain would object? "Not at all," said Sir Henry, "she would be pleased to see the Irish flag floating with those of the nations." So the flag was hoisted. The New England Superintendent resented this affront, but he deemed it, to the British ensign, and by his orders down it came, only to be hoisted again and once more torn down. Hurried conferences of the officials were hurriedly held, and at last, amid loud cheers, the green bit of silk was allowed to float in peace.

A BANK CLERK ARRESTED AT THE ALHAMBRA.

HE HAD "DONE" THE BANK FOR £400.

Yesterday afternoon Thomas Arthur Chapman, twenty-two, junior clerk at the London and County Bank, Chatham, was brought up in custody before the stipendiary charged with stealing £400 in Bank of England notes, the property of the London and County Banking Company. The prisoner, it was stated, had been employed at the Chatham bank four months, and was leaving for his holiday on Saturday. It was his duty that day to enclose the bank-notes, addressed for transmission through the post to the company's chief bank in Lombard-street, but when the letter reached its destination on Monday the bank-notes were missing. Prisoner had, meanwhile, left Chatham. The police telegraphed information to all the principal centres in the kingdom, and prisoner was apprehended at midnight on Monday by a London detective as he was leaving the Alhambra. £325 has been recovered, but the prisoner had converted the remainder of the notes into cash, which he had spent. It transpired that when Inspector Richards arrested the prisoner at the Alhambra he gave the name of Nilsson, and attempted to put his hand in his coat-pocket. The inspector said: "Keep your hands out of your pockets."

HE HAD NO AMMUNITION.

Prisoner replied: "Oh, you think I am going to blow my brains out." The inspector said, "I do." Prisoner added: "So I would if I had any ammunition." The inspector found a revolver in his pocket, but it was not loaded. Prisoner asked to see a gentleman in whose company he had been, and said to him, "They have got me, Jimmy." His friend said, "What is it for?" and he replied, "I have done the bank for £400." On the way to the police-station the prisoner was induced by a detective to the Criterion to dine and have a bottle of champagne. The inspector remarked, "There is a lot of money missing." Prisoner said, "Yes, I've planted it, and when I've done my time I shall know where to find it." He declined to say where he had been staying in London, but the inspector found on him an hotel bill made out in the name of a City hotel. The inspector proceeded thither and received from the proprietor several £5 Bank of England notes. In the prisoner's portmanteau was found a letter in which he said: "Dear Gilbert,—By the time you receive this the bank will be startled by the news of my disappearance with all the notes I can lay my hands on, not many, but probably about £500, I hope." The prisoner, who is the son of a well-to-do agriculturist of East Sutton, Kent, was committed for trial at the Kent assizes.

THE WELSH LAND COMMISSION.

The Welsh Land Commission sittings were continued yesterday at Llangefni, for the reception of Anglesey evidence. Owing to the number of witnesses the Commission was divided, Lord Kenyon presiding over a second court. Evidence was given by a number of tenants who complained of having to leave their holdings without compensation for unexhausted improvements. The establishment of a Land Court was strongly advocated as being the best machinery for redressing the present grievances of Welsh farmers.

THE PENTONVILLE TRAGEDY.

The young woman Sinclair, or Edwards, who was shot in Claremont-square, Pentonville, last week, by the man Whitehead, who afterwards fatally wounded himself, was discharged from the Royal Free Hospital as an in-patient on Tuesday. She is, however, still attending daily in the out-patients' department to have the wounds in her head re-dressed.

THE THORNHILL DISASTER.

Last night, at a meeting of the committee of the Thornhill Disaster Fund, it was stated that the amount subscribed for the widows and orphans of the 138 men who lost their lives in Combs Colliery, near Dewsbury, by an explosion, amounted to over £33,500. The fund is now closed.

TRAGIC AFFAIR AT THORNBURY.

A sad tragedy has occurred at Thornbury, about five miles from Holsworthy, North Devon. The wife of Mr. Thomas Ashton, a young farmer, left home on Tuesday, taking her baby with her. It was supposed she had gone to visit her sister not far away; but, as she did not return, search was made and the baby's body was found on the bank of the River Waldron, the child's clothing having caught in some brambles beside the stream. The mother's boots were discovered on the bank, and it was feared she had committed suicide. Her body was recovered from the river yesterday.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PREMIERSHIP

INTERVIEW WITH MR. EVANS.

Mr. S. T. Evans, M.P., was interviewed yesterday with regard to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's declaration that the story about the communication with Welsh members was "absolutely childish and without foundation."

"I don't know," said Mr. Evans, "to what story Mr. Chamberlain refers. I have made a definite statement in the *New Review*, and to every word of that I adhere. Mr. Chamberlain may characterize the story as 'childish,' but that would not be an insuperable bar to his having connection with it."

"Who came to you with this suggestion?" asked the correspondent.

"I cannot tell you the gentleman's name without his permission," was the reply. "But he is a leading politician on the Unionist side, though not in Parliament. He represented to me that an understanding had been arrived at between the Conservatives and Unionists that the next Government should be Unionist, with Lord Hartington or Mr. Chamberlain as Prime Minister. He said he had been visiting Mr. Chamberlain, and, as he was a Unionist candidate at the last election, and is a prominent man on that side, I thought that very likely. He did not say, nor do I represent him as saying, that he came to me directly from Mr. Chamberlain, and as his emissary. As to Mr. Chamberlain's affectation of despising the Welsh party, I can only say that he has approached them before now."

"In what quarter of the country was the gentleman who came to you a Unionist candidate?"

"That I cannot tell you. If necessary I can give his name, but not without his permission. There is no doubt he has seen the article and this controversy. Let him speak."

"You say he is a friend of Mr. Chamberlain?"

"I believe so."

"Is he likely to come forward now that the facts are disputed, and you are put in a hole?"

"I am not in a hole," replied Mr. Evans.

"Well, perhaps not, but the public may take another view of the matter."

"I do not care about it one way or the other."

"Have you asked the man to speak?"

"No."

"Will you?"

"I cannot say. Perhaps in the end I may, and if he says 'No' I may find it necessary to tell who he is."

IRISH CRITICISM OF AMERICAN LAWS.

ALDERMAN SHANKS SNUBBED.

Some sensation was caused at a banquet given by the executive of the World's Fair at Chicago by Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin complaining of the omission of Ireland from the toast of Great Britain and her colonies. He also referred with regret to the fact that no special building had been provided for Irish exhibits, and went on to condemn the McKinley tariff. Mr. Davis, the Director-General, who presided, replied that it ill became any guest to criticize American laws, and that Ireland was omitted from the toast because they did not recognize Ireland as a nation.

DR. PARKER AND THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

At the usual noonday service in the City Temple yesterday, Dr. Parker made the following statement:—"There is a story going about to which I wish to call public attention. The Congregational Total Abstinence Society held a meeting on Monday evening. The Rev. Canon Leigh was one of the speakers. It was contemplated that the meeting should be held in the City Temple, where similar meetings had been frequently conducted. The meeting would, it is said, have been held here had not the Bishop of London in some way intimated to the Canon that his public presence here, this being a Nonconformist place of worship, would be objectionable. The Canon was not asked to preach in this place, nor to take any part in a distinctive religious service: he would simply attend the meeting for the furtherance of the cause of sobriety. The Bishop of London prevented the Canon coming to this place for this purpose. I still hope, though I have the story on high authority, that the Bishop may not have put himself in this wicked attitude. If any Bishop would stoop to a course like this there is only one party more guilty than himself—that is, the party that could accept any clergyman under such conditions. I make public reference to the matter in the hope that it may be satisfactorily cleared up. If it be not satisfactorily explained, I should not hesitate to say that one of the first spiritual duties of London is that such a Bishop should be put out of his bishopric. No clergyman can confer any honour upon Nonconformity by coming to meetings held in any of its buildings. Nonconformity should study to be courteous, sympathetic, and large-minded; but it should never assume a servile attitude, or forego its principles for any external patronage."

A SCHOONER RUN DOWN IN THE CHANNEL

LEFT TO HER FATE.

Captain Berry, of the steamship *City of London*, from Brussels, arrived at Gravesend yesterday afternoon, and reported that, when off the North Foreland, at seven o'clock that morning, he picked up Charles Evans, of Ramsgate, and afterwards another man, who died in a few minutes. Evans states that he was one of the crew of seven hands belonging to the three-masted schooner *Star of the Ocean*, bound with coals from Shields to Ramsgate. At four o'clock that morning the schooner was run down by a two-masted steamer, apparently a coal boat, which continued her course. So far as he knew, all hands but himself perished. Evans was lodged in the Sailors' Home at Gravesend, and the body of the second man lies in the Gravesend Mortuary awaiting an inquest.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION TO THE NORTH POLE.

News is reported to have been received in Copenhagen from M. Astrup, the Norwegian member of Lieutenant Peary's Greenland Expedition, to the effect that the party had reached winter quarters at M'Cormick Bay, in North-Eastern Greenland, on the 3rd of August, and that preparations for the projected advance northwards next spring had been begun at Upernavick, the northernmost Danish colony in Greenland. The number of dogs attached to the Expedition had been increased to ninety, says the *Standard* correspondent. Lieutenant Peary intended to make a journey over the inland ice, to establish depôts for next year's sleighing expedition, while M. Astrup will try to penetrate half-way to Independence Bay. Lieutenant Peary proposed to employ the rest of the autumn in outdoor shooting, and hoped thus to make good provision for the wants of the expedition. The Greenland Expedition fitted out by the Berlin Geographical Society has established a station at Unanak Fiord, and arrived on Wednesday at Friedrikshavn, on the Cattegat, after an eighteen months' absence.

THE BABY-FARMING CASE IN MELBOURNE.

The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mrs. Thwaites, late of Chelsea, in connection with the baby-farming case discovered early in September in Brunswick, a suburb of Melbourne. The body of a child, with its head fractured, was unearthed in the garden of a house in Moreland-road, which had been occupied shortly before by the accused.

YOUTHFUL MOONLIGHTERS IN IRELAND.

At Castleisland petty sessions yesterday two brothers named Daniel and Patrick Howard, aged ten and twelve years, were brought up in custody charged with having, on the 7th inst., at Kilsarkin, "appeared armed and disguised to the terror of her Majesty's subjects, and attacked the house of Catherine Dempsey and taken therefrom by violence eleven o'clock at night disguised by having cloths over their heads. One was armed with a crowbar, and the other with a stick. After entering her on the arms and head, they searched the house and took away the articles mentioned. She knew them both, as they lived near at hand. They were fined 10s. each and ordered to be imprisoned for seven days and to receive twelve strokes of a birch rod each morning.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers temporarily absent from town, myself, can have SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS in the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning, at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to ANY ADDRESS upon the CONTINENT.

THE MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR AT RICHMOND.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF A WOMAN.

At the Richmond Vestry Hall Mr. A. Braxton Hicks, the Mid-Surrey coroner, yesterday afternoon resumed his inquiry with reference to the death of a male child whose dead body was found in the front garden of Aden House, Ennerdale-road, Richmond, the residence of Dr. R. W. Wilson, on the 29th ult. Since the adjournment it had been ascertained that the mother of the child was Margaret Lomax, alias Allen, who, together with the body of the child, mysteriously disappeared from 139, Tavistock-crescent, South Kensington, after having been informed that the coroner was to be communicated with. Evidence as to this disappearance having been given, a man named George Darling, a decorator, of 11, Colville-place, Charlotte-street, W., was called and said he knew the missing woman, and had paid her rent at her Tavistock-crescent lodgings. He had seen her the night before she disappeared, but now had no idea where she was. He was a married man, separated from his wife, and Lomax knew it. The Coroner: Did you bring the body of this child and deposit it in Dr. Wilson's garden at Richmond? No, sir, I did not. Do you know who did?—No, sir. The coroner warned the witness of the consequences if he gave false evidence. In reply to another question the witness said he did not dictate a letter in the missing woman's handwriting, which was read. It took all the blame upon the writer and declared that Darling knew nothing about the matter. She also said that she had given a chance labourering man a few shillings to bury the corpse, and that he had played her false by leaving it in Dr. Wilson's garden. The Coroner (to Detective-sergeant Atkinson): Have all the hospitals and infirmaries been visited with a view to finding this woman?—Atkinson: Yes, sir, twice. I know who can tell me where she is if he feels so disposed. The Coroner: Yes, so do I. At this stage of the proceedings the inquiry was again adjourned.

THE "MORALITIES" OF BETTING.

In the City of London Court yesterday, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, the case of *Bradley v. Lincoln* was heard, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Arthur Bradley, trading as A. Bradley and Co., turf commission agents, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C., sought to recover the sum of £12, for money due from the defendant, Mr. E. Lincoln, clerk, 52, Lombard-street, E.C. Mr. George Butterworth, solicitor for the defendant, said the money claimed was for bets which the defendant had lost. The defendant was called as a witness for the plaintiff, and he said that he telegraphed to the plaintiff to put some bets on two horses for the First Park races on April 4. The horses lost, and accordingly he owed the plaintiff £12. On previous occasions when he had won the plaintiff refused to pay him, and now he (defendant) had raised the Gambling Act to evade paying. He emphasized his request for payment when he won by pulling the plaintiff's nose. (Laughter.) Mr. Commissioner Kerr said he had nothing to do with the moralities of the case. Morality was at a very low ebb in horse transactions. He could not find for the plaintiff, of course. He would give judgment for the defendant with costs; but if both plaintiff and defendant were treated in a different way it would be better for society.

FATAL WEDDING TRIP IN A BALLOON.

A terrible ballooning accident is reported from Piedmont. An aëronaut named Charbonnet, who was married on Wednesday, subsequently ascended in a balloon with his bride, with the intention of making a wedding trip in this manner across the Alps. The pair were accompanied by another aëronaut to assist in the navigation of the balloon, and the start was made under favourable circumstances; but in the evening, when in the vicinity of Ceres, north of Turin, something went wrong with the balloon. It descended to the earth with great velocity, and finally struck the ground with terrific force. Charbonnet was killed on the spot, and his wife and assistant were both seriously injured.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT PORTLAND-ROAD STATION.

Last night, as the 9.36 train from Hammersmith was entering Portland-road station, a well-dressed man, apparently about thirty years of age, was seen to step deliberately on to the permanent way. For a moment or two he faced the approaching train, and then calmly knelt down and placed his neck over the cut rail. There were a number of passengers on the platform at the time, and several of them shrieked out loudly, calling on the driver to stop the train. The driver immediately applied the brake, but it was found impossible to pull up in time, and the wheels of the engine and several carriages passed over the man's neck. On the train being moved away, it was seen that his head had been completely severed from his body. The body was taken to the Marylebone mortuary. The man's identity is at present unknown.

STRANGE SUICIDE FROM PUTNEY BRIDGE.

Yesterday, at the Wandsworth Town Hall, Mr. A. Braxton Hicks held an inquest upon the body of William Samuel McCall, aged twenty-two, a draper's assistant, lately residing with his father, a draper, at 21, Trevor-square, Knightsbridge, whose body was found floating in the River Thames, off Wandsworth Pier, on the 10th inst. The father said lately his son had suffered from melancholia, due to over-study. Frederick Greenstreet, residing at 2, Oakehill-road, Wandsworth, said at 11 P.M. on the 1st inst. he was crossing Putney Bridge when he saw the deceased walk from one side of the bridge to the other, and then gaze for several seconds into the river. He then walked higher up the bridge, and got over the parapet. He sat upon the bridge with his legs hanging over the water, and in a minute lowered himself and hung to the ledge with his hands. After hanging a few seconds he let go and dropped into the river. When he fell into the river he rose, and appeared to be swimming with the tide. Suddenly he disappeared. Witness never cried out. Witness was about ten yards from deceased when he got over the parapet, but he had no idea he was going to commit suicide. He did not appear agitated. Dr. A. D. Roe, divisional surgeon of police, who had made a post-mortem examination, said the head was flattened and every bone fractured. One of the eyes was missing. Death was due to drowning. The injuries to the head were done just after death, and were probably due to deceased getting beneath a barge. A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

EXTERMINATING PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The Board of Agriculture are displaying great zeal in endeavouring to exterminate contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Quite recently a London dealer purchased a fat beast in Derby market that was subsequently slaughtered as diseased. The Board at once gave orders for all animals with which it had been in contact to be destroyed, and during the present week nearly two hundred of them have been slaughtered. Their owners will be fully compensated.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORTS.

At 8 A.M.—Nevahaven, N.W., fine, some clouds, smooth, 51; Ryde, N.W., lovely morning, calm, 52; Worthing, N.W., fine, fine morning, 50; Brighton, N.W., fine, sea smooth; Eastbourne, W., sunshine, sea calm; Hastings, W., sea calm, Ramsgate, N.W., bright; Dover, N., fine, sea smooth; Barmouth, W., fine, sea moderate; Margate, temp. 45, bar. 30·17, steady wind, W., fine and fresh; Bournemouth, S.W., fine; Ilfracombe, W., fine; Southampton, S., fine; Falmouth, N.W., fine, sea smooth; Penzance, N.E., fine, sea smooth; Plymouth, N., hazy, sea smooth; Teignmouth, N.W., fine, sea smooth; Torquay, N., fine, sea smooth; Weymouth, N.W., fine, sea calm; Weymouth, N.W., fine, bar. 29·80, rising; Lowestoft, W., cloudy, bar. 30·1, rising; Harwich, fine.

At 9.30.—Boulogne, clear and fine, temp. 50; Berne, cloudy, 51; Calais, fine, some clouds, 52; Bienne Macolin, cloudy, but fine, 50; Paris, unsettled 48; Brunig, cloudy, 51; Caux-sur-Montreux, clear and fine, 53; Geneva, fine, some clouds 52; Lausanne, cloudy, but fine, 50; Lucerne, fine, some clouds, 51; Brussels, cloudy, but fine, 52; Neuchatel, fine morning, 49; Ostend, cloudy, but fine, 50; Vevey Heights, fine, some clouds, 51; Rome, clear sky, 55; Zermatt, clear and fine, 44; Baden-Baden, clear sky, 48; Queenborough, fine, some clouds, moderate wind, fair passage, 48.

TO-MORROW'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: United States, &c., via Southampton; to Madeira, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Province of Mozambique, &c., via Southampton; Supplementary Mails to Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan (*per* French Packet); to Egypt (*per* French Packet); to Cape of Good Hope and Natal (Parcel Mails). Evening: to United States, Canada, Bahamas, Bermudas, Mexico, Belize, and Guatemala (*via* Queenstown); to Japan (*via* San Francisco; Supplementary Mails to Rio Janeiro, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Falkland Islands, Chili, Bolivia, and Peru (*via* Lisbon.

MAILS DUE.—From Chili, Bolivia, Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, and Brazil (*via* Lisbon).

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Sirius*, from London to Rio Janeiro, &c.; the *Mazuri*, from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro; the *Alaska*, from Liverpool and Queenstown, from Auckland for New York; —, from Plymouth for Teneriffe, Cape Town, Hobart, and various ports in New Zealand; the *Tartar*, from Southampton for Inhambane Baira, Chinde, Quillimane, Mozambique, and Zanzibar; the *Albert, Edith, Swift*, or *Leona*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the *Scithrose* or *Europæa*, from Hull for Amsterdam; the *Hansa, Sultan, Famingo*, or *Sprite*, from Hull for Hamburg; —, from Hull for Gothenburg; —, from Southampton for Cherbourg.

[Letters intended to be sent by private ship must be specially addressed "By Private Ship," and if by a particular ship its name must be added.]

CITY NOTES.

THE TREASURY AND ITS BORROWINGS.

We do not think we need look far for a solution of the enigma, which, according to the *Standard*, puzzles the market to-day. The journal is much concerned because, whilst it knows that the Treasury has been borrowing rather heavily during the past two or three weeks in order to meet deficiencies and to pay the quarterly dividends, there has been no indication in the Bank return that the money has been obtained from the Bank of England. But why should it have been? The Treasury has power to borrow wheresoever and from whomsoever it likes, on the credit of ways and means, and although it very seldom exercises this power, it is quite possible that it has been doing so in the present instance. The mere fact that part of the Treasury funds are derivable this year from an increase in the income tax, and that this source of revenue is not available until later in the financial year, might lead one to infer that the Treasury may have gone rather out of its usual course to borrow. It is true if it had obtained advances from some public department instead of from the Bank of England, the fact *might* have still been shown in the Bank return by a diminution of the "public deposits." But then within the week covered by the Bank return, the diminution caused by Treasury borrowing might easily have been counterbalanced by an increase in other directions—that it does not do to draw too minute conclusions from the weekly statement is an axiom. We have no doubt that the solution of the "puzzle" is to be found in the simple direction we have indicated.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND GENERAL TRUST.

Every one will see the force of the following letter, which we have received from a shareholder of the Industrial and General Trust Company. To look facts calmly in the face and make the best of them is better than to indulge in idle recriminations:—

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of to-night, in commenting on the proposed reconstruction scheme of the Industrial Trust Company, you allude "to the fact that two of the directors do not support the scheme, and another has resigned." Now, what may be the true facts as to other trust companies I do not know, but surely with respect to this particular company, it is an open secret that its misfortunes are mainly due to its having become entangled in the meshes of that mysterious product of nineteenth century finance, the Trustees and Executors Corporation. In judging then of the present proposal, you should note that Lord Rookwood and Lord Claud Hamilton, the dissenting directors, are respectively chairman and director of the Trustees and Executors. The director who resigned in June was also a director of that company. Of the directors, who make the present proposal, one has only recently joined the board, and cannot therefore be held responsible for the sins of the past. It is, under any circumstances, annoying enough to lose 30 or 40 per cent. of one's capital; the question, however, is, whether, given the present lamentable state of things, to adopt the new re-construction scheme is not the wisest course that can be taken, and the fact that it has been opposed by the representatives of the Trustees and Executors upon our board is, I think, very strong presumptive evidence that it is. It is to be hoped that, actuated by a spirit of righteous indignation, the shareholders will not prefer no bread to half a loaf.—I am, your obedient servant,

London, S.W., Oct. 12. A SHAREHOLDER.

No one—except, perhaps, the two gentlemen named—could take exception to our correspondent's letter. It may be a good sign that these gentlemen withhold their consent from the proposed scheme. But it is impossible to say this until we learn their reasons for so doing. It certainly is a question whether the adoption of the new reconstruction scheme is not the wisest course. But it is impossible to say this until the company has shown what the position is and why the scheme is suitable. It certainly is to be hoped that the shareholders will not prefer no bread to half a loaf. But ordinary inquiry might show that they can obtain three-quarters of a loaf. We do not advise the shareholders not to accept the scheme. What we do advise is that they should not accept it blindly. To send in their proxies, as the directors ask, without further information, would be ridiculous. To attend the meeting unorganized, and see the scheme rushed through—as we have recently seen schemes rushed through—would be equally ridiculous.

IN PRAISE OF NUNDYDROOG.—FACTS AND FIGURES.

We have received the following clear and well thought out statement regarding the position of the Nundydroog mine from a correspondent. It will doubtless be valued by those seeking mining investments.

The Indian gold mines have participated in the general depression invading most of the departments, and dealers have taken the opportunity to further depress the quotations with a view to securing a good profit later on; in this they have been materially assisted owing to the entire lack of public support, coupled with a slight reduction in the grade of the ore. Shareholders, however, have not exhibited any very great desire to dispose of their holdings; in fact, there are few dealings recorded. Nevertheless, in many instances they might improve their position by taking advantage of the present extremely low quotations to further increase their holdings, for, speaking generally, Indian mines are producing better results than at any previous period. The slight reduction in the grade of ore won per ton reported by Nundydroog may be attributed principally to the breaking of fresh ground, which necessarily tends to reduce the yield per ton, but the greater facilities provided by the addition of the new machinery should more than compensate for this. It is doubtless within the recollection of many that operations at the mine were suspended for some time; and even in 1888, when the corner may be considered to have been turned, there were not wanting pessimists to predict that the company would end disastrously. The following statement will show the subsequent progress:—

	Tons treated.	Yield. oz.	Value. £	Dividend. s. d.	Yield per ton. oz. dwt.
1889	3,781	5,840	22,773	0 9	1 10
1890	9,495	15,097	58,911	2 10	1 12
1891	11,750	23,592	89,084	5 0	1 19
1892	18,176	29,217	117,635	5 9	1 12

In the yield reported for the last two years are included 396 and 2,009 oz. of bar gold extracted from tailings. There is no question that at the present price the shares of the Nundydroog are by far the best purchase of the Colar group, and although the holder of Nundydroog shares may not get so much in dividends, nevertheless he obtains a greater return for his money. In connection with the present yield of 1oz. 3dwt. per ton, it must be remembered that only 40 stamps are working, against 85 at the Mysore mine, producing barely 2,500 oz. of ore per month. There is only one unfavourable feature in this mine, as in most Indian mines, namely, the decidedly heavy expenditure. While the different condition of the rock, the labour market, and local supplies do not permit of a comparison being made with the South African mines, nevertheless, the cost of working (nearly 4 oz. per ton) admits of some reduction. The completion of the branch line of the Colar Railway to the mines is expected to be beneficial to all the companies, but there exists some uncertainty as to whether the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver will be favourable to the gold mining companies. There is no doubt that the unprecedentedly low value of the rupee of late has materially benefited some of the companies as regards both labour and the cost of local supplies. On the other hand, were the Indian Government to adopt a gold standard, the mines would be able to dispose of their produce in the country at a greater advantage. This, however, is but a remote possibility. The dividend paid for the past year amounted to 5s. 9d., or 23 per cent., which, taken as a basis, gives a return of about 15 per cent. to an investor at the present price of £2 2s. 6d., while an increased dividend may reasonably be anticipated consequent on the increasing output, owing to the more rapid development of the mine.

SECURITIES INSURANCE COMPANY.

PETITION FOR WINDING-UP.

A petition for the compulsory winding-up of the Securities Insurance Company has been presented at the Bankruptcy Court by Messrs. W. A. Crump and Son, on behalf of Mr. A. Serena.

The premium on gold at Buenos Ayres has advanced three points to 236 per cent.

Silver bars stand at 33¾*d.*, and dollars at 33¾*d.* (nominal).

LATEST DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENTS.—The following are the latest dividend declarations compared in each case with the corresponding announcement made at this time last year:—

	Present.	Last Year.
British Bank of South America	8 per cent. per ann.	8 per cent. per annum.
Hyde Waterworks, "A"	10 per cent. per ann.	10 per cent. per annum.
Do. "B"	7 per cent. per ann.	7 per cent. per annum.
Monte Video Waterworks	5 per cent. per ann.	5 per cent. per ann.
National Safe Deposit	5 per cent. per ann.	5 per cent. per ann.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	3*s.* 6*d.* per share.	3*s.* per share.
Do. (6*s.* 8*d.*)	1*s.* 2*d.* per share	——
Argentine Land and Investment Pref.	10 p.c. on account of arrears.	2½ per cent.
Bank of Tarapaca	2½ per cent. (special int.)	——
Natal and Nova Cruz Railway Pref.	2½ per cent. per annum.	2½ per cent. per annum.
Dalgety and Co.	8 per cent. per ann.	8 per cent. per annum.
Royal Mail Steam Packet	30*s.* per share.	30*s.* per share.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Eastern Extension Telegraph div., Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Debenture interest, &c., £250,000. | Calls N.S. Wales Mort., &c., shares, &c., £60,000. Instalment payable on 3½ p.c. Rupee Loan.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Twelve o'clock.

STOCK EXCHANGE PAY DAY.

THE MONEY MARKET.

This being pay day on the Stock Exchange, money has been slightly more wanted, and short loans have been in fair demand at ½ to ¾ per cent. Discounts continue firm on the strong demand for gold in the market, but the rates are practically unchanged.

The following are the latest loan and discount rates, the Bank rate standing at 3 per cent.:—

Loans.			Deposits.		Two Months.	Three Months.	Four Months.	Six Months.
Day	½	¾	Banks	1½	Fine Bills 1½	1½	1¾	2
7 Day	½	1	Disct Hses	1&1¼	Trade Bills 2¼	2¼	2½ ¾	2½ ¾

THE STOCK MARKETS.

Next Contango Day.	*Ticket Day.*	*Pay Day.*	*Consols Pay Day.*
Wednesday, Oct. 25.	Thursday, Oct. 26.	Friday, Oct. 27.	Thursday, Nov. 2.

The rumours of a new Indian loan being imminent, and the revived talk about an import duty on silver has had little effect on the market except to put Rupee Paper up another ¼. Consols for money have improved a little and Colonial loans, with one or two exceptions, are firm. Home Railways are dull but steady, and the downward career of Brighton A has at length been checked, a slight recovery being recorded to-day. South-Eastern deferred is also a fraction better. In the Foreign Department Argentines continue firm, and the railways are well maintained at yesterday's advance. Continental stocks have been steady, except French Threes which have fallen ½. American Railroad movements are small, and, following the fluctuations on Wall-street, have little significance pending the result of the debate in the Senate. Grand Trunks again show some improvement, but Mexican Seconds have fallen another point, and the other shares are also weak. Mining shares are steady, but little business has been done. Nitrate shares are rather weak.

The following shows the latest Stock Exchange quotations, the rise (+) or fall (−) which has taken place to-day, and the approximate return per cent. yielded annually by each security purchased by an investor at its present price:—

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
2 13	Consols (2¾) May	+1/16	98⅝	¾
2 13	Do. Account		98⅝	¾
2 12	New 2½ per Cents.		98¼	¼
2 16	Local Loans Stock		103¾	4¼
3 6	India 3½ per Cents		107¼	¾
3 1	Do. 3 per Cents.		97¼	8¼
3 16	Do. 4 per Cent. Rs.	+¼	66	½
2 19	Bank of England St.		330	3
2 18	Mt. Bd. Wks. 3 p.c.		103	4
3 1	Birm'gh'm 3½ p.c.		114	15
3 0	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		116	17
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.			
3 8	Canada 3½ p.c. Reg	+¼	104	½
3 4	Do. 3 p. c. Reg.	+¼	94	½
3 10	Cape 3½ p.c. C. In.	−¼	100½	1
3 13	Natal 3½ p.c. Ins.		96½	7
3 18	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1933		101	½
4 1	Do. 3½ 1924	+⅛	92½	3
3 17	N'wZlnd 4 p.c. Cns		104¾	¾
4 4	Q'nsl'nd 3½ p.c. In		88¾	¼
3 19	S. Astln. 4 p.c. R'g.		102	½
3 17	Do. 3½ p.c. In.	−¼	93¼	¾
4 3	Victoria 4 p.c. 1885	+¼	99	¼
4 0	Do. 3½ p.c.	−¼	89	½
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
4 1	Brighton Ord.		164	6
4 18	Do. A		142¼	½
3 13	Caledonian		115	½
3 9	" Defer.		32¼	½
nil.	Chatham Ord.		13⅝	14⅛
3 12	Do. Pref.		95¾	6¼
2 17	Great Eastern	+⅛	75⅝	6⅛
4 7	Gt. Nth. Ord. Def.		52	3
4 3	Do. A		52	4
3 12	Great Western		153½	4
...	Hull and Barnsley	+¼	27¾	8¼
3 9	Lanc. and York.		105	6
3 19	Met. Consolidted.		81	½
nil.	Met. District		25½	6
3 16	Midland		150¼	¾
4 4	North Brit Pref.		70½	1
...	Do. Def.	−⅛	32	¼
3 15	North Eastern		153	½
3 13	North Stafford		122	4
3 18	North Western		165¼	¾
2 14	Sheffield		55	7
nil.	Do. A		25¼	¾
3 14	South Eastern		113	15
2 17	Do. Deferred	+⅛	69¼	¾
3 10	South Western		181	3
3 1	Do. Deferred		65½	6½
3 6	Do. Preferred		121	3
	FOREIGN STOCKS.			
7 19	Argntin. 5 p.c. 1886	−¼	63¼	¾
9 0	Do. 6 p.c. Fund'g		67	½
...	Do. Cedulas A		30	1
...	Do. " B		23¼	¾
7 1	Brazilian 4½ 1888		63½	4½
7 10	Do. 1889	+¼	59¾	60¼
...	B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1883	+½	27	8
...	" Cedulas I	+¼	7¼	8¼
...	" " P		7	¼
6 13	Bulgarian		90	2
5 18	Chilian 1886		77	8
nil.	Colombian		17	19
8 17	Costa Rica A	−1	55	7
9 0	" B		53	5
12 10	Ecuador, New		33	7
4 18	Egypt State Dom.		103¼	4¼
4 0	Do. Unified	+⅛	102⅜	⅝
4 0	Do. New Daira		102½	3½
3 14	Do. New 3½ p.c.	+⅛	97	¼
3 2	French 3 p.c. R'nt's	−½	97	8
4 7	Do. 4½ p.c. R'nt's		103½	4½
...	Greek 5 p.c. 1881		35½	6½
...	Do. 5 p.c. 1884		33½	4½
10 7	Do. 4 p.c. Mon.		38½	9½
...	Do. 4 p.c. Rts 1889		25½	6½
8 19	Guatemala 4 p.c.	+1	44	6
nil.	Honduras		5½	6
4 7	Hung. Gold R'nt's		92¼	¾
5 6	Italian Fives	+1/16	83½	¾
9 14	Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	−¼	60	½
nil.	Peruv. Cor.		6⅛	⅜
9 2	Do. Preference		21½	2
9 6	Do. Debentures		64½	5
...	P'rt'guese Threes		21	¼
4 1	Russian 4 p.c. 1889	+¼	99¼	¾
6 7	Spanish 4 p.c.	−1/16	63½	⅝
4 17	Transvaal		104½	5½
1 16	Turkish Conv. A.		54½	5½
2 19	Do. B.		34	½
4 4	Do. C.		23 3/16	7/16
4 11	Do. D.		22⅛	¼
4 7	Do. 4½ p.c. 1871		98	½
4 4	Do. Defence '91		96	½
...	Urugy. Cn. 3½ p.c.		34	½
8 2	Venezuela		36½	7½
	COL. AND FOR. RAILWAYS.			
nil.	B. Ayres & Rosario		58	61
4 12	Do. Gt. Sthrn.		110	12
nil.	Argentine Centl.		63	5
...	Do. N.E. Deb.	+1	18	21
...	Do. East	−½	30	3
6 12	Canadian Pacific.	−¼	76⅝	⅞
nil.	Grand Trk. Ord.		7¼	½
nil.	Do. 1st Pref.	+¼	50	½
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.	+¼	32½	3
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref.	+⅛	18⅛	⅜
4 11	Do. Guarantd.	+¼	67	½
nil.	Mexican Ord.	−⅛	14½	15
4 7	Do. 1st Pref.	−½	65¼	¾
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.	−1	43	5
7 14	Mexican Central.		53	4
...	Mex. Nat. A.		22	3
14 11	Nitrate Railways		13⅜	14⅛

Yield £ s.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Price.	
	AMERICAN RAILROADS.			
...	Atchison Shares		19⅞	20⅛
...	Do. Incomes		41½	2
9 15	Cent. Pacific Sh.		20¾	¾
6 11	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	+⅛	61	¼
nil.	Denv. & R. Grand	−⅛	10¼	½
...	Do. Pref.	−¼	30½	1
nil.	Erie	+⅛	14½	¾
8 10	Do. 2nd Mort.	−1	71½	72½
...	Do. Pref.	−½	29	30
5 6	Illinois Shares	−½	95	6
4 16	Lake Shore		126	7
8 13	Louis and Nash.	−¼	45½	¾
...	Miss. K. & Texas	+⅛	11	⅜
4 15	N. Y. Central Sh.		106	7
20 10	N.Y., P., & O. 1st M	+⅛	29½	1
nil.	N. Y. Ontario	+¼	15⅜	⅝
...	Norfolk W. Pref.	+¼	21½	2
...	North Pacific Pf.		20¾	1¼
nil.	Ohio and Miss.		16	½
5 2	Pennsylvania Sh.		51¼	2¼
nil.	Phil. & Read. Sh.		8⅜	⅝
...	1st Incomes		31	32
nil.	Union Pacific Sh.		18½	¾
nil.	Wabash Pref.	+¼	15½	16
nil.	Do. 6 p.c. Deb.		25	6
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.			
5 9	Anglo-American		50	51
5 9	Brazil Submarine		11¼	12¼
5 19	Direct U. States		11¾	12
4 5	Eastern		15	¼
4 11	Eastern Extensn.		15¼	½
5 5	National Telephn		4⅛	½
5 9	Tel. Constrn.		32	4
	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
6 0	Brush		2⅞	3⅛
5 6	Gas Light Coke A		226	29
5 1	S. Metropolitan		304	8
4 16	Do. B		249	53
5 11	Met. Electric		6¼	7¼
4 16	Do. 5 p.c. Deb.		104	7
3 7	Westrn Elec. Sup.		5	½
	MINING AND LAND.			
...	Bechuanaland		11/16	13/16
13 14	Broken Hill Prop.		2 1/16	4/16
...	Bultfontein N. E.		3/0	4/0
...	Burma Ruby		3/	4/
10 0	Cape Copper		1⅛	¼
...	Char. S. Africa		24/0	25/0
4 2	City & Suburban.		11¼	½
...	Cons. G.F.S. Af'ca	+1/16	1¼	⅜
6 0	Crown Reef		8⅛	⅜
7 13	De Beers	−1/16	16	¼
...	Don Pedro Gold		15/0	16/0
10 8	Durban Rood'p'rt		4⅜	5⅛
4 10	Elkhorn		8/6	9/6
...	Exploring Co.		4	¼
5 5	Geldenhuis		4⅞	5⅛
...	Gordon Diamond.		2/6	3/6
6 10	Griqud W. Diam.		6⅛	⅜
2 18	Jagersfontein		1⅛	⅜
10 14	Jubilee		6⅞	7⅛
4 0	Jumper's Gold		2⅛	⅜
...	Kimberly Diamnd		1/16	1/16
6 13	Langlaagte		2⅞	3⅛
...	Luipards Vlei		9/0	10/0
6 3	Mason and Barry		1½	¾
...	May Consolidated		10/0	11/0
...	Montana		2/6	3/0
...	Mozambique		1⅛	½
14 13	Mysore Gold		3½	⅝
nil.	Namaqua		¾	1
12 18	Nundydroog		2 1/16	3/16
...	Oceana Land		2⅛	⅜
11 10	Ooregum Gold		4½	⅝
...	Read's Drift		¼	⅜
5 5	Rio Tinto		13 7/16	9/16
9 14	Robinson		4	¼
...	Seven Stars		¾	1
...	Do. (Gtd.)		1¼	½
...	Silati River		1/6	2/0
7 12	Simmer and Jack		3⅞	4⅛
11 18	S. A. Exploration		8¼	¾
...	Sheba	+0,3	15/0	15/6
6 6	Tharsis		4⅜	⅝
...	Transvaal Develp.		7/6	8/6
...	Do. Land		4/0	5/0
...	Wemmer		4⅜	⅝
...	Wentworth Pr.		¼	⅜
nil.	Do. Ord.	[illegible]	8/6	9/0
...	CA & Zoutpansbrg		2/9	3/3
	MISCELLANEOUS			
3 18	Aërated Bread		7¼	8
nil.	Allsopps		48½	49½
6 1	Do. Pref.		99½	100½
9 8	Bell's Asbestos		3¼	4
5 17	Bryant and May		14⅞	15⅛
5 3	Coats Ord.		15⅜	⅝
4 2	Do. Pref.		14½	¾
nil.	Eastman's Ord.		3⅝	⅞
nil.	Elmore's Copper.		⅞	⅛
...	Fraser & Chalmrs.		1	¼
6 11	Gordon Hotels		15⅛	⅜
4 10	Guinness & Co.		334	6
nil.	Ham'nd's Meat		2⅛	⅜
nil.	Hotchkiss		½	1
4 6	Hudson's Bay		13¾	14¼
nil.	Maxim-N'rd'nflt.		¼	½
...	Pears		6	½
5 8	P. & O. Steam D.		184	8
nil.	Primitiva Nitrate	−⅛	4	¼
2 5	Rail. Invest. Def.		14	15
...	St. Louis Brew.		2½	3
...	Salt Union Shres		3½	¾
nil.	San Donato		1¼	¾
11 13	San Jorge	−⅛	5	¼
13 7	San Pablo		3¼	¾
7 18	S. Afric. Gld. Trst.		13/6	14/6
5 18	Spratt's Patent		8¼	¾
3 15	Suez Canal		106½	7½
...	Trustees Exctors		5½	4½ dis

In the following table are given the latest official prices and the return to the investor, of some of the less active securities not included in our general statement above. The list, it will be seen, is composed chiefly of steady-going, prior charge issues, better known to investors than speculators:—

Yield £ s.		Price.	Yield £ s.		Price.	Yield £ s.		Price.
	Govt., Corp., &c.			*American Bonds.*			*Waterworks.*	
2 19	Egyptn. Gtd.	102½	3 18	Illinois 4 p.c. Gold	104	3 12	Chelsea Wtrwks.	230½
3 5	Leeds 4 p.c.	116	4 17	Louisville 5 p.c. G.	103	3 12	East London Watr	221
3 2	Manchester 4 p.c.	132	5 2	Mis. Kan. Tex. 4 G.	80	3 19	Lambeth Water	286½
3 14	Ceylon 4 p.c. Ins.	112	3 15	N.Y. Cent. 4 p.c. G	104	3 14	New River New	337½
	Home Rails.		5 1	N.Y. Erie, 1 C. 1920	132½	4 0	Sth. & Vxhll. Watr	155½
2 19	Caledon. 4 Deb.	137½	3 12	Penns. 4½ Gold	114	3 15	W. Middlesex Wtr	234½
3 1	Do. 4 Pref.	129		*Indian Railways.*			*Insurance.*	
3 1	Gt. Eastn. 4 Deb.	133	3 11	Bengal Nag Gtd.	113½	4 7	Alliance Assur	9¼
2 19	Gt. Northn. 3 Deb.	103	3 14	Bom. Bar. 5 Gtd.	169	2 19	N. British & Merc.	35
3 2	Do. 4 p.c. Per. Pr.	130	3 3	Gt. Ind. Pen. 4 Deb.	128½	4 14	Norwich Un. Fire	96
3 2	Gt. Wstn. Guar. 5	164½	3 10	Madras 5 p.c. Gtd.	143½	4 3	Sun Fire	9
3 0	Lan. & Yrk. 4 Deb.	134		*Banks*			*Miscellaneous.*	
3 3	Do. Cons. 4 Pref.	129	5 2	Bk. of Austr'lasia	70	4 3	Allsopp 4½ Debs.	110
2 18	Lnd. & N.W. 3 Db.	105	8 2	Bk. of N.S. Wales	40	3 14	Bass 4½ Deb.	124
3 1	Do. 4 Cons. Pref.	132	6 4	Bk. of New Zealand	4¼	4 2	E. & W. Ind. Dk Db	98½
2 19	Ldn & S.W. B 4 Db.	137	5 2	City Bank	19½	6 1	Fn. & Cl. Inv. Df.	9½
3 1	Do. Cons. 4 Pref.	131	5 0	Lloyds	25	3 11	Guinness 5 Deb.	124
3 2	Ldn. Brtn. 4½ Db.	150	4 14	London & County	85½	5 5	Impl. Contl. Gas	280½
3 4	Ldn Cht 4½ Per Db	143	4 4	London & Westr.	55	3 9	L. St. K Dk 4 pc Db.	117
2 19	Midland 3 Deb.	103	4 14	London Joint Stk.	32	4 14	London Gen. Om.	153½
3 2	Do. 4 Perp. Pref.	130	4 7	National Prov.	43½	5 3	London Road Car	7
3 0	N. Eastern 4 Deb.	134	4 17	Union of London	32	4 0	Mn. Shp Can. 4 Db	101
3 1	Do. 4 Pref.	129	5 14	Union Bk. of Aust	44	6 15	N. Metro. Trams.	11½

ARE THE RAILWAYS SPENDING TOO MUCH?

FIGURES BEARING ON THE POINT.

In the communication which follows the author of the pamphlet on "Railway Capital Expenditure," which we reviewed a day or two ago, attempts to show that the present heavy expenditure of capital by our railways is fraught with danger to their shareholders, and—what is a matter of less importance—he also attempts to supply an answer to our criticism as to the insufficient evidence in support of the writer's case which we consider the work contains.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your comments on the pamphlet dealing with "Railway Capital Expenditure," just published by the *Financial Times*, may I be allowed to explain one or two matters with which you deal?

In the first place you contend that the pamphlet "fails to bear out the main argument of the work"—namely, that the growth of capital and the decreasing rate of yield thereon are matters of supreme importance to railway shareholders and as such have not received the attention from the latter which they deserve. The following figures in reference to the heavy lines alone, extracted from the pamphlet, speak for themselves:—

Company.	Increase in Capital 1882-1892. per cent.	Increase in Net Revenue 1882-1892. per cent.	Loss in Ordinary Dividend since 1882. £ s. d.
Great Western	15.7	6.1	−0 7 6
London and North Western	14.7	2.5	−1 0 0
Midland	26.1	20.4	+0 2 6
North Eastern	9.9	*−10.9	−2 5 0

* After allowing for loss from strike in 1892.

Then further, you state that "while the percentage of net revenue varies from year to year, the past year shows improvement over seven years ago in spite of the heavy capital expenditure meantime." According to the last published Board of Trade Railway Return, the percentage proportions of the net receipts to total paid up capital were as follows:—

1882	4.32	1888	4.06
1883	4.29	1889	4.21
1884	4.16	1890	4.10
1885	4.02	1891	4.00
1886	3.99	1892	3.85
1887	4.00		

The return for 1892 was absolutely the lowest shown by the returns since 1860, the first season in which complete statistics are available, and this result has been obtained though the gross revenue of our railways in 1892 was the highest on record. Of course, a great deal of this decline in net revenue can be traced to the abnormal rate of working expenses in 1892, and further it may be fairly contended that the result of any one year is not a fair basis for comparing the yield on railway capital. Taking, however, the average returns yielded by net revenue on total capital in periods of five years since 1870, the following result is arrived at:—

	Average.		Average.
1871-1875	4.56 per cent.	1886-1890	4.07 per cent.
1876-1880	4.33 "	1892	3.85 "
1881-1885	4.21 "		

The question for railway shareholders is whether this decline is to continue, or whether its only limit will be the extent to which capital will be provided by the investing public. If the latter is to be the limit, then, according to past experience in other directions, the railways may go into partial bankruptcy before the confidence of the investor will be shaken, and it is thus in the interests of present shareholders to stay further large increases in capital before any danger arises. The tendency is to attribute all losses in net revenue available for dividends to the advance in working expenses, and little account is taken of whether the capital spent so freely is likely to be profitable of itself. This is apart from such academic considerations as the possible termination in the future of the coal supply of the country, and inventions which might provide means of transit independently of our present railways, and, in fact, render the latter all but useless. The appalling sum of £944,000,000 of capital invested in 20,000 miles of railway, a sum which exceeds by £270,000,000 the National Debt of the country, is absolutely without a parallel. There is simply nothing to show for this huge sum but the railway plant, rolling stock, &c., which an invention as bold as that of the locomotive engine itself would annihilate as a productive outlay.—Yours obediently,

THE AUTHOR OF THE PAMPHLET.

While placing due weight upon the evidence which our correspondent puts forward, we must confess to being still unconvinced. The first collection of figures, as he says, speak for themselves. But all they say is that of four heavy lines which increased their capital between 1882 and 1892, three happened to pay a lower dividend in 1892 than in 1882, while the other, which increased its capital the most of all, paid a higher dividend. As to the second group of figures, while our correspondent takes the total net earnings from all sources, we purposely took those from railway traffic alone, excluding the receipts and expenses on account of steamboats and the like. But even taking his figures and admitting that the receipts of 1892 were lower than any since 1860, this is not evidence of his case. He admits that 1892 was an exceptionally bad year, and if he takes a more normal year, say the previous one, he finds the figures equal to those of 1887, and above those of 1886. As to the last group of figures showing quinquennial averages, if our correspondent had gone back a little further he would have found they did not entirely bear him out. The average for 1886 to 1891 is greater than that for 1861-5 for instance: was it heavy capital expenditure that affected the railways in the earlier period? Thus, the figures and arguments of the writer of the pamphlet are not very convincing, even leaving out of consideration the question whether the capital expenditure which the railway companies have undertaken is not desirable, and may not in the long run prove profitable. Until the writer opens up some new ground we think railway shareholders need not be unduly alarmed at the threat of partial bankruptcy. Nevertheless, we consider his figures well worth presenting for their consideration.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS BY CABLE.

It is encouraging to see that the improvement which we reported on Tuesday in the prices of those securities which best indicate the trend of the American markets is still well maintained. This is shown in the following quotations cabled by our correspondent at New York—quotations of securities which, while actively dealt in on the American markets, are not quoted on this side. Comparison is made between the prices now ruling and those at the beginning of this week, and it will be seen that, in nearly every instance, the upward movement which we had to report then has been fully maintained.

Dividend. When paid.	Last rate p.c.		Prices. Latest	Monday.	Rise or Fall.	Dividend. When paid.	Last rate p.c.		Prices. Latest	Monday.	Rise or Fall.
H-yly	3	Amn. Cotton Oil Prf.	72	71	+1	Qrly.	1½	Nat. Cord. 2nd Ass. Pd	26	24	+2
Qrly.	1¾	Amn. Sugar Rfng. Prf	88	87	+1	Qrly.	2	" Pref. Do.	72	71	+1
Qrly.	3	American Tobacco	81	82	−1	Qrly.	1¾	Nat. Lead Pref.	55	52	+3
Qrly.	1¼	Buffalo, Roch. & c Rrd	25	26	−1	—	—	N.Y. Chic. & St. Louis	13	13	—
—	—	Chesa. & O. Votg Crts.	16	16	—	Au.'91	½	Nat. Linseed	19	18	+1
—	—	Columb Hock Coal &c	9	8	+1	Nv.'92	1¼	N.Y. Susq. & W. Pref.	43	43	—
—	—	Chic. St. P., Minn. &c.	34	35	−1	—	—	North American	5	5	—
—	—	Col. Coal, &c., Dev	12	9	+3	—	—	N. York & North. Pf.	11	11	—
—	—	Columb. Hock & Tol.	20	20	—	—	—	Peoria, Dec., &c.	8	8	—
Qrly.	1¼	Colorado Fuel, &c.	28	25	+3	Qrly.	2	Pullman P. Car.	168	168	—
Qrly.	2	Consolidated Gas	131	131	—	—	—	S. Pacific	18	18	—
Qrly.	1½	Dist. & Cattle Feedg.	34	29	+5	—	—	Toledo A. A.	8	8	—
—	—	Green Bay W. & St. P.	7	7	—	—	—	Union Pac. D. & Gulf	6	6	—
Qrly.	2	Gen. Electric	45	45	—	—	—	U. S. Rubber	31	30	+1
—	—	L'ville, N. Albny, &c.	15	14	+1	—	—	Wheelg. and L. E.	13	13	—
—	—	Laclede Gas	15	15	—	Qrly.	1	Do. Pref.	46	44	+2

A NEW AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The *Neue Freie Presse* states that, with a view to the funding of 33,000,000 florins of Salt certificates, Dr. Steinbach, the Austrian Minister of Finance, will bring in a bill in the Reichsrath next month, authorizing the issue of a 4 per cent. loan.

The conference between the buyers and sellers at the Melbourne wool sales respecting the insistence by the latter of cash before delivery has proved resultless, the disputants being unable to agree, and the sales have in consequence been postponed indefinitely.

The second reading of the Treasury Bonds Bill, which authorizes the raising of £1,250,000 at a rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent., repayable in from five to ten years, has been moved in the Victorian Assembly by the Treasurer.

"Witwatersrandt Crushings" is a useful little publication of the pocket-book species issued by Messrs. Mathieson and Sons. The crushing returns are printed up to date in the case of each mine, and space is left so that the record, and comparison with last year, may be continued. The mining speculator will carry the book about with him as the railway traveller does a time table.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—To-day's announcements of traffic receipts are as follows. In the cases where full particulars have been received the week's receipts and the aggregate for the current half-year are compared with the corresponding periods of 1892:—

	Last Week.	*Inc. or Dec.*	*Aggregate.*	*Inc. or Dec.*
Chicago Great Western	$101,955	−15,439	1,224,861	−367,181
B. Ayres Great Southern	15,695	−1,446	197,481	−23,8·5
Central Uruguay	£5,265	+909	62,327	+10,453
Do. Eastern Extension	953	+366	9,317	+1,9·3
Do. Northern Extension	804	+314	9,103	+4,619

Railways.—Wellington and Manawatu, £153 *increase*; Wabash, 6,900 dols *decrease*; Mexican Central, 18,406 dols. *decrease*.

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

Mr. H. McCalmont has been elected a member of the Jockey Club.

Ladas has won his last race as a two-year-old. He had to be shaken up to win yesterday, but that has been the case in all his races. He is evidently like other good horses we have known a lazy one. He is certainly on the big side, but he is thickening fast, and his speed is quite as great as ever.

After being unable to get a place in the Kempton Breeders' Produce Stakes, won by Matchbox, it was curious to see Jocasta second yesterday. He beat Sempronius well for second place. It will be interesting to note how she fares in the Dewhurst Plate, when Matchbox has to give her 7 lb.

Hettie Sorrel, despite her 7 lb. penalty, gave an excellent display in the Ditch Mile Nursery. She was hard ridden a quarter of a mile from home, yet she struggled on and beat Liebershede by a neck.

A licence to ride under Rule 100 of the National Hunt Rules has been granted to William Robert Gillett.

Orvieto, Mr. Houldsworth's well-known horse, the winner of the Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes, is in the private sale list.

There is confirmation of the truth of the statement that Mr. P. Buchanan, the owner of Newcourt, intends to sell his horses in training. An advertisement in the *Racing Calendar* announces that Cardrona, Lady Killer, Newcourt, and Shancrotha, are for sale by private treaty.

Maltine, the winner of the Selling Plate at Newmarket on Wednesday, was objected to on the ground of non-registration of partnership. The objection was considered yesterday afternoon, and overruled.

A licence to ride under the Rules of Racing has been granted to Herbert Grimshaw, apprenticed to Mr. T. Jennings, jun.

The National Hunt Committee are making preparations for the coming cross-country season. Captain Wenworth Hope Johnstone has been elected a member of the committee. Lord Rendlesham has practically carried his motion to alter Rules 27 and 119, to permit the lowering of the minimum weight in handicap steeplechases of upwards of three miles to 9 st 7 lb. The Duke of Montrose and General Byrne moved as an amendment that three miles and a half should be the minimum distance to which the lower scale should apply. This was accepted by Lord Rendlesham, and the motion was carried in that form.

A bet of 3,500 to 500 was booked to the French horse Callistrate for the Cambridgeshire yesterday, and he finished up on equal terms with Raeburn, while La Fleche advanced to 100 to 8 after her success in the Lowther Plate. Metallic was backed at 100 to 8, and Le Nicham declined to 100 to 7. William stood at 22 to 1, and there was no money for the outsiders. At Newmarket, in the afternoon, a heavy bet of £9,000 to £1,000 was taken about Le Nicham for the Cambridgeshire, while 10 to 1 might have been obtained against Callistrate.

No weight should be given to the fact that Buccaneer was badly beaten by Callistrate in the Prix du Conseil Municipal. The English horse had had a dreadfully rough passage across the Channel, and, indeed, looked in a pitiable plight on being landed at Calais. Both the horses mentioned have again returned to England. They were detained several days at Boulogne awaiting calmer weather.

Prince Soltykoff has given £18,000 for the late Lord Calthorpe's well-known stud farm at Moulton, and Captain Machell has given £3,000 for another stud farm near Newmarket. Mr. Theodore Crewdson, of Norcliffe Hall, Cheshire, has purchased the Syde estate, near Gloucester, which has sporting facilities of an exceptional character. In the latter case the price has not transpired.

Sir John Astley presided at the smoking concert given last night in the rooms of the Stablemen's Institute at Newmarket. It was projected in aid of the building fund of that very deserving establishment. Among those who came to enjoy the display of amateur talent was Sir Arthur Sullivan. Lord Rosebery was not present, but the chairman announced that the popular owner of the Middle Park Plate winner promised to contribute £100 to the fund.

A cablegram from Lexington Ky, states that the horse Directum broke three records in the stallions trotting race there yesterday. The race was the best three in five mile heats. Directum trotted the first heat in 2 min. 9¼ sec., the third heat in 2 min. 8 sec., and the fourth in 2 min. 8 sec. The second heat was won by the Kentucky bred stallion Pexley in 2 min. 8¼ sec.

Lord Rosebery's Ladas (carrying 9 st. 3 lb.) won the Middle Park Plate run over six furlongs, in 1 min. 16 1-5 sec., and the stakes amounted to £1,935, the smallest since the race was instituted in 1866. Last year Mr. H. M'Calmont's Isinglass (9st. 3 lb.) covered the course in 1 min. 21 2-5 sec., and the stakes were worth £2,375 while in 1890 M. E. Blanc's Gouverneur (9 st) won in 1 min. 21 sec., the value of the race being £2,275. In 1889 Chevalier Ginistrelli's Signorina (9 st) was successful in 1 min. 20 sec. and the stakes were represented by £2,435; in 1888 the time of the Duke of Portland's Donovan (9 st.) was 1 min. 15 1-5 sec., and the value of the stakes £2,105; in 1887, Sir F. Johnstone's Friar's Balsam (9 st 3 lb) occupied 1 min. 15 2-5 sec., and the value was £2,235; and in 1886, Lord Calthorpe's Florentine went the course in 1 min. 17 4-5 sec., and credited his owner with £2,385. The records several previous years are as follow: 1885, Mr. Vyner's Minting (9 st 3 lb), time 1 min. 4-5 sec., value £2,615; 1884, Lord Hastings's Melton (9 st 3 lb), time 1 min 20 3-5 sec., value £2,815; 1883, Lord Falmouth's Busybody (8 st 7 lb), time 1 min. 23 sec., value £2,575; 1882, Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Macheath (9 st 3 lb), time 1 min. 25 3-5 sec., value £3,015; 1881, Lord Rosebery's Kermesse (9 st), time 1 min. 20 2-5 sec., value £2,817.

The well-known cyclist Willie Windle is again the hero of a mile race on a safety bicycle. A few days ago he accomplished the feat of riding 1,760 yards with a flying start in 1 min. 58 1-5 sec.; on the 11th inst., at Hampden Park, Springfield, he rode the distance in 1 min. 56 4-5 sec. This, although one-fifth of a second slower than the horse-paced mile of J. S. Johnson, accomplished on September 22 last year on the kite-shaped track at Independence, Ohio, is relatively a better performance, the track at Springfield being half a mile in circumference, against the mile circuit of Independence, and Windle being paced by cyclists. The error in connection with Tyler's *starting* three-quarters time is apparent when we read that Windle's *flying* three-quarters occupied 1 min. 26 3-5 sec. J. S. Johnson's three-quarter time was 1 min. 28½ sec. The previous best flying mile was the 2 min. 1 3-5 sec. accomplished by Zimmerman at Springfield on September 14 last.

The bad weather had put the track at Homewood Park, Pittsburg, in miserable condition for racing recently, so on the morning of the latest meeting it was saturated with oil and set alight, which, we are told, greatly improved it. Zimmerman scored two firsts, making his total ninety-five prizes for the season. Some of the prizes given at that place would surprise English cyclists. A rider named A. L. Banker won a cylometer, a mackintosh, and a silver clock for leading at each quarter—except the last—of a one mile race. Among other prizes were forty pounds of cheese and a barrel of crackers. A rider named Foell won the 2.50 class race with ease, but was disqualified for looking back at his rivals in the straight. The penalty seems severe, but the habit is a dangerous one.

Successful attempts to establish new cycling records were made at Herne Hill last evening. F. T. Bowen, on a tricycle, beat Lewis Stroud's hour record of 22 miles 180 yards by 124 yards. Bowen covered 22 miles 304 yards. A. W. Harris next attempted to beat the two miles safety record of 4 min. 24 3-5 sec., held by G. E. Osmond. Harris rode in excellent style, and covered the distance in 4 min. 20 sec., beating the record by 4 3-5 sec.

S. Meintjes, the South African cyclist who has distinguished himself all round in international racing, particularly by his wonderful hour ride of 26 miles 107 yards at Springfield on the 14th of last month, sailed for England in the *Campania* on September 30.

A football match between the Masters and Oppidans took place in the playing fields at Eton yesterday in brilliant weather. A well-contested game resulted in a draw. For the Masters, Tatham, Macnaughten, Goodhart, and Churchill played best, while for the Oppidans Thellusson, Muntz, Egerton, and Beresford-Peirse did good service. Sides:—The Masters: James, Gordon Lennox, H. F. W. Tatham, A. A. Somerville, Churchill, Macnaughten, A. C. Benson, Stone, Goodhart, Bryan, and Jamerson. The Oppidans: Hon. P. E. Thellusson, Allen, Thorpe, James, Muntz, Lowler, Hollins, Beresford-Peirse, Bassett-Wilson, De Knoop, and Hon. F. W. G. Egerton.

A grand entertainment by the City of London Swimming Association in the presence of the Lord Mayor and Corporation will be given at the Aldgate Baths, Goulston-street, E.C., on Monday, the 23rd inst., in aid of the Hospital Saturday Fund, commencing at 7.30 P.M. The programme will comprise, among other items, a 150 Yards Handicap, water-polo matches, and a display by the Life-Saving Society.

The London Sailing Club have wound up a prosperous season. The last matches of the year took place yesterday afternoon, first-class and a handicap, over the usual courses between Hammersmith and Barnes. The entries for the first class were Marion, 1.4, Mr. F. Huxley; Siren, 1.1, Mr. J. Ingoldsby; and Nancy, 1.2., Smith and Tilt. Mr. H. Rouse was the officer of the day, and he got them off to a good start at 3.11, wind N.N.W., shifty and variable to northward. In the beat up to the outer mark Marion had the lead, and Siren second, but in the run down before the wind Nancy passed them both, and completed the first round 3 min. ahead of Marion, who had a similar advantage of Siren. In the next and final round the positions remained comparatively unaltered, and the times of finish were: Nancy (winner), 4 hrs. 33 min. 35 sec.; Marion, 4 h. 35 min. 50 sec.; Siren, 4 h. 38 min. In the handicap the entries were: La Reve, .5, J. Lucas; Bernice, .40, D. H. Marable; Daisy, .45, E. Gould; Tee-to-Tum, 1.1, V. Arnold; Mascotte, .60, C. E. Browne; Severn, .55, T. Holding; Virus, .55, G. F. Vallatt; Rani, .4, G. Wiley; and Spruce, .46, J. A. Brand. At the end of the first round Bernice held a lead of Daisy, and a couple of minutes covered the lot. The same may be said of the second turn, with the difference that Daisy held the lead, and the times at the end of the third ronnd, which terminated the match, were: Bernice, 4 h. 22 min. 20 sec. (winner); Virus, 4 h. 23 min. 50 sec. (third prize); Tee-to-Tum, 4 h. 23 min. 52 sec.; Daisy, 4 h. 24 min. 59 sec. (second prize); La Reve, 4 h. 25 min. 25 sec.; and Rani, Spruce, and Mascotte, finished close up in the order named.

In the 700-up spot-barred matches at the Aquarium yesterday afternoon Dawson was not seen at his best by a long way, and North, playing steadily and more consistently than usual, scored a second win. His chief contributions comprised 80, 99, 55, 50, 62, 106, and 49 unfinished; while the Yorkshireman scored 79, 59, and 45 as his highest. Ultimately North won by 369 points. A more even contest took place in the evening, the pair reversing positions frequently. Dawson was responsible for 67, 76, 55, 61, and 64 unfinished. North's best runs were 64, 69, 62, 72, 65, and 178. Ultimately Dawson won a close game by 8 points.

Wembley Park will be opened to the public for the first time to-morrow, when the Old Westminsters will inaugurate their series of home matches for the football season. Their first opponents will be the Swifts. The Metropolitan Railway will run special trains from Baker-street at frequent intervals, reaching the park gates after a journey of barely fifteen minutes.

The management of the Ward Union Staghounds, the well-known Irish pack, has decided to postpone the opening of hunting operations in consequence of the exceeding hard state of the ground. To-morrow had been fixed as the date for initiating the campaign. Complaints as to the adamantine condition of the going are general, and with foxhounds cubbing is carried on under anything but favourable circumstances.

For a few precious minutes (writes a deerstalker in the *Daily Telegraph*) we lie and hope that the smaller and useless stag will take himself off, but he keeps on browsing placidly. Dusker and dusker it grows, and matters begin to look very black, so much so that I was on the point of confiding to Donald all about the grand beast I had seen, with a view to taking hurried counsel together and attempting some daring and rash manœuvre. My own idea was to jump up with the rifle at full cock, and, with fingers intercepting the hammers from the strikes, to make a dash down hill, and trust to luck to get near enough to our quarry to try a long running shot at him. I turn to whisper in his ear when, to my great joy, I catch sight of two other strong stags coming to the hinds. I grin and wink at Donald, for right well I know that the monarch feeding below is not a stag that will brook interference with his wives at this time of year, and neither did he; for as he dashed up the hill we could at once hear the thud and rush of his gallop and the snorts of rage, grunting angry challenge to the intruders. It was easy to foresee that the moment he made his appearance we should be face to face, and the butt of the full-cocked rifle was already at my shoulder as he bounded plump into full view about 100 yards away.

He came fairly broadside on to us, a most striking and splendid specimen of a wild and savage red stag; but though he was apparently mad to reach the two aggressors and intent on nothing else, and though we were flat and as motionless as the stones around us he "picked us up" in the twinkling of an eye, and came to a dead halt, with his forelegs planted stiff and wide in front of him, and his head turned directly on us. We were equally quick to see we were discovered, and realized that in another second he would bolt down hill from us, to be lost to sight. Alas for him! that second of hesitation is his death warrant, for the rifle speaks in the very nick of time, and he falls, to all appearance, stone dead. Putting the stops on the rifle, with leaps and bounds we dash to where he lies, and arrive just as the strong hind legs are beginning to plunge in vigorous convulsions. On to one of these Donald flings himself, while I seize the horns and fix his head in the grass, and then between us we hold him till the knife can be got at and used, and in a few minutes the gallant stag lies prone upon the now nearly dark hillside. All being over we begin to realize the good luck that had befallen us, for at our feet is a splendid thirteen pointer, which weighed next day seventeen stone clean.

Then I turn to Donald and say, "Well, now, what do you think of *my* little stag? I saw him at the first spy, and thought I'd give you a pleasant surprise." The reply comes, "Hech, sir, but it's just the verra same stag I was hoping to get you a chance at. You see, sir, it was like this —I hae so often seen the sicht of such a gran' beast as this mak' my gentlemen all o'er of a tremble, that I just telled ye it was but a staggie we were after, but, surely, sir, you did not see him, too, for he went out of sicht before I passed you my glass." I reply to this: "Yes, Donald, but he came back into sight again, and I kept it dark as I, too, have seen the sight of such a splendid stag make the best of stalkers rash and nervous, especially when the work had to be done against time; so we can each laugh at the other and cry quits over our thirteen pointer. So now for a wee drappie and to get the stag down the hill." It took us more than an hour to pull our prize carefully down the steep hill, and many times we halted for breath and the relief of aching arms the while we laughed and talked over the stalk. It had indeed been a lucky one from start to finish; for on examination we found that the bullet had gone high and smashed the spine directly over the heart, and two inches higher would have made a miss of it altogether. As it was it was the only wound that would have insured a few moments of absolute immobility, and had it been in any other place the stage would either have run and fallen or struggled and launched himself rolling down the hill, and so been dashed to bits like his predecessors. At the foot of the hill the pony man met us, and all three lending helping hands our quarry was quickly strapped to the saddle, and, in the best of spirits, our merry party stumbled home in the dark. On the following day I heard that Donald had won his "Glenleevet," and would now rest easy till next season came round.

The entries and stations for the 220 yards and plunging championships of the A.S.A., to be decided to-morrow at the New Camberwell Baths, Church-street, Camberwell, are as follows:—

220 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.—Station 1, F. W. Moses, Ravensbourne; Station 2, A. A. Green, Otter; Station 3, T. Coe, Osborne, Manchester; Station 4, W. Brickett, Captain Unity; Station 5. F. C. Dudley, Otter; Station 6, J. Regan, Leander; Station 7, H. T. Bosanquet, People's Palace; Station 8, W. Allanson (unattached); Station 9, J. H. Tyers (holder), Osborne, Manchester; Station 10, R. W. Stanford, Serpentine.

PLUNGING CHAMPIONSHIP.—E. W. Stafford, Lewisham; S. T. Dadd, Lewisham; H. Hopper, Kingston Institute; W. Henry, Zephyr; H. H. Griffin, Putney; H. A. Wilson (holder), Woodside; J. P. Price, Ravensbourne; W. R. Thomas, Marcians; T. Ingram, Cygnus.

A start will be made at 7.30 with a team handicap, whilst, in addition to the above events, there will also be a polo match (North v. South of Thames), the final tie in the Elementary Public Schools Championship, life saving, &c.

NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.

12.30.—The NEWMARKET DERBY, a sweepstakes of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, with 200 added, for three-yr-olds; colts, 8 st 10 lb; fillies, 8 st 7 lb; winners of a race value 4,000 sovs 9 lb, of one value 2,000 sovs 5 lb extra; horses never having won a race value 300 sovs allowed 5 lb; maidens allowed 10 lb, but not in addition; second to receive 100 sovs; entrance 5 sovs. The last 2 miles of the Cesarewitch Course. 16 subs.

Duke of Beaufort's SON OF A GUN, 3 st 10 lb .... Cannon 1
Lord Durham's NEW GUINEA, 8 st 7 lb .... Rickaby 2
Mr. W. Johnstone's SAN GIOVANNI, 8 st 5 lb .... Allsopp 3

Betting: 3 to 1 on Son of a Gun.

RACING FIXTURES.

OCTOBER.

Newmarket Second October	13	Sandown Park	19, 20
Alexandra Park	14	Chantilly	19, 22, 24, 26, 27
Gatwick	17, 18	Newmarket Houghton	24—29
Newcastle	17, 18	Worcester	24, 25
Curragh	17—19	Lincoln	31—Nov. 1
Thirsk	19, 20		

NOVEMBER.

Auteuil	1, 4, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 30	Derby	14—16
Northampton	2, 3	Lewes	17, 18
Leopardstown	3, 4	Warwick	20—22
Leicester	6—8	Manchester	23—25
Liverpool	8—10		

DECEMBER.

Auteuil	3, 7, 10, 14, 15	Limerick	28
Leopardstown	26		

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

Readers, temporarily absent from town, may have the SPECIAL EDITION of the PALL MALL GAZETTE, containing the LATEST NEWS, sent to ANY ADDRESS within the UNITED KINGDOM, for delivery by the first post on the following morning at the rate of NINEPENCE PER WEEK, or ONE SHILLING PER WEEK to any address upon the CONTINENT.

THE BLOODSTOCK SALES AT NEWMARKET.

If there was a lack of excitement about the sales at Newmarket on Tuesday, the paddocks presented a very animated appearance yesterday morning, when several of the horses in training belonging to Lord Penrhyn were included in the lengthy catalogue. It was a pity that so large an entry should have been accepted by Messrs. Tattersall, for the proceedings were so unduly lengthened that the sale was not concluded until some time after the racing had begun. The prices for several of the last lots suffered in consequence. No business of importance was transacted until the Calthorpe stud was reached, by which time a very distinguished company had assembled, among the early arrivals being the Prince of Wales and Lord Rosebery, who, with Lord Marcus Beresford, were accommodated with seats to the right of the auctioneer. Among others present were the Duke of St. Albans, the Dowager-Duchess of Montrose, the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Earl Howe, Earl of Harewood, Earl of Durham, Countess Cadogan and daughters, Lord Willoughby de Broke, Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Charles Montagu, Lord Algernon Gordon-Lennox, Count Lehndorff, General Owen Williams, Lady Sykes, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Sir Charles Russell, Captain Machell—who managed the deceased peer's stud—and a host of those who breed for public sale.

If breeders expected to get any bargains they were grievously mistaken, as prices from the first ruled very high, and except for two or three very old mares, the bidding was very keen. The lowest price of all was paid for the very first lot, Stray Shot, dam of the Derby winner, Shotover, and as she had a foal this season, she must be considered very cheap indeed to Mr. Blake at 30 gs. After this there were few if any bargains among the fifteen mares, as they realized no less than 12,550 gs., while the six foals fetched 1,775 gs. Four of the mares ran into four figures, the highest price being 3,600 gs. for the famous Seabreeze, winner of the St. Leger in 1888, and one of the best that ever trod a racecourse. She is now the property of Lord Rosebery, who gave 3,600 gs. for her, and if she will only be a steady breeder, she must be a rare bargain even at this long price.

Sir Tatton Sykes gave nearly as much (3,100 gs.) for Heresy, a splendid young Hermit mare, while Count Lehndorff, who is never to be denied, secured, for 1,250 gs., another Hermit mare (Ste. Alvere), for whose foal, by St. Simon, Lord Willoughby De Broke gave 510 gs. The fourth mare to reach four figures was Devote, a full sister to Thebais and St. Marguerite, who had been bred by the Dowager Duchess of Montrose, and who was bought back for her by Sir Charles Russell at 1,200 gs. Porter, the Kingsclere trainer, gave 300 gs. for Satiety's foal; Mr. Henry Chaplin replenished the Blankney stud by the purchase of Symbol, a full sister to Geheimniss, for 610 gs., and several other mares also sold well.

The seven yearlings came next, but the only one which made a big price was Bride of the Sea, the first foal of Seabreeze, for whom "Mr. Jersey" gave 1,650 gs. The total was 2,660 gs., or an average of 380 gs. Then followed twelve horses in training, of which the only three-year-old was Buckingham, who was disqualified from most of his engagements by Lord Calthorpe's death. He was much sought after, and as Captain Machell gave 3,400 guineas for him, it must be assumed that that astute judge knows the colt has retained his fine two-year-old form.

The sale of the stallions was unquestionably affected by the late hour at which they were offered, most of the spectators having gone off to the course. Poor old Petrarch, winner of the Middle Park Plate, Two Thousand Guineas, and St. Leger, and sire of so many good horses, was sold to a French breeder, the Comte de St. Phalle, for 730 gs. Mr. Forrest Tod, the owner of the Rabley Stud, in Hertfordshire, may thank his lucky stars that there was little opposition to quash, or he would not assuredly have got Satiety for 5,000 gs. "The cheapest stallion ever sold" was the view taken by most of those who saw the hammer fall, and with it came the end of the sale, which has upon the whole been an extraordinary success, as not one of the forty-four lots was bought in, and the total only fell a trifle short of 30,000 gs.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN AMERICA.

BOSTON, Thursday.—The match between the Australians and an eighteen of Boston was continued here to-day, the weather being again fine.

The wicket was tricky and favourable to the bowlers, and the Americans failed to make any stand against Trott and G. Giffen. Not a single batsman succeeded in reaching double figures, the highest scores being Fairbairn 6 and Wright 4, and the innings closed for the paltry total of 27.

The Australians, on going a second time to the wicket, consequently required only 51 runs to win, and 52 were made at the cost of three wickets.

The match thus ended in a victory for the twelve Australians by eight wickets and 2 runs, the score being as follows:—

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings.

Mr. Lyons	4	Mr. Coningham	7
Mr. Bannerman	1	Mr. W. Giffen	8
Mr. Jarvis	1	Mr. Blackham	0
Mr. G. Giffen	3	Mr. McLeod, not out	0
Mr. Gregory	3	Extras	6
Mr. Trumble	3		
Mr. Trott	22	Total	65
Mr. Graham	7		

AUSTRALIANS.—Second Innings.

Mr. Lyons	25	Mr. Trott, not out	8
Mr. Bannerman	4	Extras	4
Mr. G. Giffen	9		
Mr. Gregory, not out	2	Total (3 wickets)	52

BOSTONIANS:—First innings, 83; second innings, 27.

The bowling analysis of the Australians was as follows:—

Boston first innings.—Trott took eight wickets for 19 runs; G. Giffen, seven for 31; McLeod, one for 4; Coningham, one for 16; and Gregory no wicket for 1.

Boston second innings.—Trott took ten wickets for 5 runs, and G. Giffen seven for 18.

TO-MORROW'S FOOTBALL MATCHES.

The first round of the Qualifying Competition of the English Association Cup commences to-morrow. It will not evoke more than local interest because, after all, when a club has struggled through the other clubs in its particular division, and comes to compete with picked teams it very rarely stands the slightest chance of making a step further. The London Juniors' Competition also commences to-morrow. As far as the other matches in London are concerned the Caledonians and Casuals should cause some excitement; but there is little to see in the way of Rugby football. The principal matches are as follows:—

RUGBY.—Yorkshire Senior Competition: Hull v. Batley, Hunslet v. Bradford, Manningham v. Dewsbury, Brighouse v. Leeds, Huddersfield v. Wakefield. Yorkshire Competition (No. 2): Otley v. York, Bramley v. Elland, Wortley v. Leeds Parish Church, Bowling v. Morley, Pontefract v. Cleckheaton. Lancashire Club Competition: Warrington v. Broughton, Broughton Rangers v. Wigan, Swinton v. Salford, Oldham v. Rochdale Hornets, Barrow-in-Furness v. Tyldesley. Other Matches: Gloucester v. Burton, Swansea v. Newport, Halifax v. Runcorn, Leicester v. Coventry, Blackheath v. Guy's Hospital, Harlequins v. Richmond, Old Merchant Taylors v. Kensington, Clapham Rovers v. Rosslyn Park, Wickham Park v. Middlesex Hospital, London Welsh v. Upper Clapton. Liversedge v. Heckwondwike, Llanelly v. Neath, Croydon v. Southampton Trojans, United Service v. R.M.A., Brighton v. Catford Bridge, Old Cheltonians v. St. Paul's School, London Scottish v. Marlborough Nomads.

ASSOCIATION.—League (First Division): Wolverhampton Wanderers v. Notts Forest, Newton Heath v. West Bromwich Albion, Sunderland v. Stoke, Bolton Wanderers v. Sheffield United, Sheffield Wednesday v. Derby County, Preston North End v. Burnley, Darwen v. Aston Villa, Everton v. Blackburn Rovers. League (Second Division): Small Heath v. Liverpool, Notts County v. Newcastle United. Lancashire League: Accrington v. Rossendale. Scottish League (First Division): Celtic v. St. Bernard, Heart of Midlothian v. Glasgow Rangers, 3rd L.R.V. v. Dundee, St. Mirren v. Leith Athletic. Other Matches: London Caledonians v. Casuals, Millwall v. Royal Scots Fusiliers, Crouch End v. Crusaders, Old Westminsters v. Swifts, Casuals R. v. Royal Military College, London Welsh v. Tottenham Hotspur, Beckenham v. Old Westminsters, R, West Herts v. North Kent, Old Harrovians v. Clapham Rovers, Clapton R v. Upton Park, Civil Service v. Bowes Park, Paddington v. St. Mary's College, West Croydon v. Middlesex Hospital, Muswell Hill v. Montrose, Harrow Athletic v. Orion Gymnasium, Eastbourne v. Vampires, Lewisham St. Mary's v. Woolwich Polytechnic, Apsley v. 2nd Scots Guards, Old St. Mark's v. Hampden Gurney, Amherst v. Hammersmith, Charlton United v. Finsbury Polytechnic, King's Lynn v. Finedon, Ealing v. Ipswich Town, 28th Royal Engineers v. St. Margaret's, Caledonians v. Glencoe, Bostal Rovers v. East Laboratory Swifts, Vulcan v. Woodville, Central Croydon v. Penge, Idlers v. Brentwood, Slough v. 1st Coldstreams; Robin Hood v. Old St. Luke's, Vampires v. Croydon Park, Minerva v. St. Bartholomew's, Old St. Stephen's v. Erith. This list does not include the ties in the qualifying round of the English cup, which are—Swindon v. Maidenhead, St. George's v. Marlow, Newbury v. Clifton, Cowes v. Weymouth, Woolwich Arsenal v. Ashford United, Sheppey United v. Chatham, Sittingbourne v. H.L.I., Ilford v. New Brompton, Reading v. Warmsley, Clapton v. Folkestone, Bedminster v. Uxbridge, and Maidstone v. 2nd Scots.

PAGES FROM THE LIFE OF A WORKGIRL

By GEORGE MOORE.

CHAPTER X.

IF Fred had said, "Come away with me," Esther would have obeyed the elemental romanticism which is so fixed a principle in woman's nature. But when she called at the shop he only spoke of his holiday, of the long walks he had taken, and the religious and political meetings he had attended. Esther listened vaguely; and there was in her mind unconscious regret that he was not a little different. Little irrevelant thoughts came upon her. She would like him better if he wore coloured neckties and a short jacket; she wished half of him away—his dowdiness, his sandy-coloured hair, the vague eyes, the black neckties, the long loose frock coat. But his voice was keen and ringing, and when listening her heart always went out to him, and she felt that she might fearlessly entrust her life to him. But he did not seem to wholly understand her, and day by day, against her will, the thought gripped her more and more closely and strongly that she could not separate Jackie from his father. All her woman's sympathies were with Fred and the life he would give her; and to break with him took her therefore like a gross violation of all that was natural in her, like a kind of suicide. She would have to tell Fred the whole truth. He would not understand it, that she knew, and would never think the same of her again. But it would have to be done and she sent round to say she'd like to see him when he left business. Would he step round about eight o'clock?

The clock had hardly struck eight when she heard a tap at the window. She opened the door and he came in, surprised by the silence with which she received him.

"I hope nothing has happened. Is anything the matter?"

"Yes, a great deal's the matter. I'm afraid we shall never be married, Fred, that's what's the matter."

"How's that, Esther? What can prevent us getting married?" She did not answer, and then he said, "You've not ceased to care for me?"

"No, that's not it."

"Jackie's father has come back?"

"You've hit it, that's what happened.."

"I'm sorry that man has come across you again. I thought you told me he was married. But, Esther, don't keep me in suspense, what has he done?"

"Sit down; don't stand staring at me in that way, and I'll tell you the story." Then in a strained voice, in which there was genuine suffering, Esther told her story, laying special stress on the fact that she had done her best to prevent him from seeing the child.

"I don't see how you could have forbidden him access to the child."

He often used words that Esther did not understand, but guessing his meaning, she answered: "That's just what the missus said; she argued me into taking him to see the child. I knew once he'd seen Jackie there'd be no getting rid of him. I shall never get rid of him again."

"He's no claim upon you. It is just like him, low blackguard fellow that he is, to come after you, persecuting you. But don't you fear; you leave him to me. I'll find a way of stopping his little game."

Esther looked at his frail figure. "You can do nothing; no one can do nothing," she said, and the tears trembled in her handsome eyes. "He wants me to go away and live with him so that his wife may be able to divorce him."

"Wants you to go away and live with him! But surely Esther you do not——"

"Yes, he wants me to go and live with him, so that his wife can get a divorce," Esther answered, for the suspense irritated her; "and how can I refuse to go with him?"

"Esther, are you serious? You cannot—— You told me that you did not love him, and after all——" He waited for Esther to speak.

"Yes," she said very quickly, "there is no way out of it that I can see."

"Esther, that man has tempted you, and you have not prayed."

"Ah," she said, sorrowfully, "praying to resist temptation when there's no temptation, Fred——"

"I don't want to hear more of this," he said, catching up his hat. "I shouldn't have believed it if I had not heard it from your lips; no, not if the whole world had told me. You are in love with this man, though you may not know it, and you've invented this story as a pretext to throw me over. Good-bye, Esther."

"Fred, dear, listen, hear me out. You'll not go away in that hasty way. You're the only friend I have. Let me explain."

"Explain! how can such things be explained?"

"That's what I thought until all this happened to me. I have suffered dreadful in the last few days. I've wept bitter tears thinking that I should have to give you up, and I thought of all you said about the 'ome you was going to give me." Her sincerity was unmistakable, and Fred doubted her no longer. "I'm very fond of you, Fred, and if things had been different I think I might have made you a good wife. But it wasn't to be."

"Esther, I don't understand. You need never see this man again if you don't wish it."

"Nay, nay, things ain't so easily changed as all that. He's the father of my child, he's got money, and he'll leave his money to his child if he's made Jackie's father in the eyes of the law."

"That can be done without your going to live with him."

"Not as he wants. I know what he wants; he wants a 'ome, and he won't be put off with less."

"How men can be so wicked as——"

"No, you do him wrong. He ain't no more wicked than another; he's just one of the ordinary sort—not much better or worse. If he'd been a real bad lot it would have been better for us, for then he'd never have come between me and our happiness. You're beginning to understand, Fred, ain't you? If I don't go with him my boy'll lose everything. He wants a 'ome—a real 'ome with children, and if he can't get me he'll go after another woman."

"And you are jealous?"

"No, Fred, I ain't jealous—broken-'earted is more like it. Just think if we was to marry. As like as not I should have children, and they'd be more in your sight than my boy."

"Esther, I promise that——"

"Even so, Fred, even if you loved him like your own, you can't make sure that he'd love you."

"Jackie and I——"

"Ah, yes; he'd have liked you well enough if he'd never seen his father. But he's that keen on his father, and it would be worse later on. He'd never be contented in our 'ome. He'd be always after him, and then I should never see him, and he would be led away into betting and drink."

"If his father is that sort of man, the best chance for Jackie would be to keep him out of his way. If he gets divorced and marries another woman he will forget all about Jackie."

"Yes, that might be," said Esther, and her face brightened for a moment, and Fred pursued his advantage. But interrupting him Esther said,

"Anyway, Jackie would lose all his father's money; the public-house would——"

"So you're going to live in a public-house, Esther?"

"A woman must be with her husband."

"But he's not your husband; he's another woman's husband."

"He's to marry me when he gets his divorce."

"He may desert you and leave you with another child."

"You can't say nothing that I ain't thought of already. I must put up with the risk. I suppose it is part of the punishment for the first sin. We can't go wrong without being punished—at least women can't. But I thought I'd been punished enough."

"The second sin is worse than the first. A married man, Esther—you who I thought so religious."

"Ah, religion is easy enough at times, but there is other times when it don't seem to fit in with one's duty. I may be wrong, but it seems natural like—he's the father of my child."

"I'm afraid your mind is made up, Esther. Think twice before it's too late."

"Fred, I can't help myself—can't you see that? Don't make it harder for me by talking like that."

"When are you going to him?"

"To-night; he's waiting for me."

"Then good-bye, Esther, good——"

"But you'll come and see us."

"I hope you'll be happy, Esther, but I don't think we shall see much more of each other. You know that we do not frequent public-houses."

"Yes; I know, but you might come and see me in the morning when we're doing no business."

Fred smiled sadly.

"Then you won't come?" she said.

"Good-bye, Esther."

They shook hands, and he went out hurriedly. She waited a moment, dashed a tear from her eyes, and went upstairs to her mistress.

Miss Rice was in her easy chair, reading by the light of the evening sky. A long, slanting ray entered the room; the bead curtain glittered, and so peaceful was the impression that Esther could not but perceive the contrast between her own troublous life and the contented privacy of this slender little spinster's.

"Well, miss," she said, "it's all over. I've told him."

"Have you, Esther?" said Miss Rice. Her white, delicate hands fell over the closed volume. She wore two little colourless rings and a ruby ring which caught the light.

"Yes, miss, I've told him all. He seemed a good deal cut up. I couldn't help crying myself, for I could have made him a good wife—I'm sure I could; but it wasn't to be."

"You've told him you were going off to live with William?"

"Yes, miss; there's nothing like telling the whole truth while you're about it. I told him I was going off to-night."

"He's a very religious young man?"

"Yes, miss, he spoke to me about religion, but I told him that it was for no pleasure of my own that I was going away with William—far from it—but because I didn't want Jackie to be a fatherless boy, and to lose any money he might have a right to. It don't look right to go and live with a married man; but you knows, miss, how I'm situated, and you knows that I'm only doing it because it seems to be for the best."

"What did he say to that?"

"Nothing much, miss, except that I might get left a second time—and, he wasn't slow to add, with another child."

"Have you thought of that danger, Esther?"

"Yes, miss, I've thought of everything; but thinking don't change nothing. Things remain just the same, and you've to chance it in the end—leastways a woman has. Not on the likes of you, miss, but the likes of us."

"Yes," said Miss Rice reflectively, "it is always the woman who is sacrificed." And her thought went back for a moment to the novel she was writing. It seemed to her pale and conventional compared with this rough page torn out of life. She wondered if she could treat the subject. She passed in review the names of some writers who could do justice to it, and then her eyes went from her book-case to Esther.

"So you're going to live in a public-house, Esther? You're going to-night? I've paid you everything I owe you?"

"Yes, miss, you have; you've been very kind to me, indeed you have, miss—I shall never forget you miss. I've been very happy in your service, and should like nothing better than to remain on with you."

"And I can say, Esther, that you have been a very good servant and I'm very sorry to part with you. And I hope you'll remember if things do not turn out as well as you expect them to that I shall always be glad to do anything in my power to help you. You'll always find a friend in me. When are you going?"

"As soon as my box is packed, miss, and I shall have about finished by the time the new servant comes in. She's expected at nine; there she is, miss—that's the area bell. Good-bye, miss."

Miss Rice involuntarily held out her hand. Esther took it, and thus encouraged she said—

"There never was any one that clear-headed and warm-hearted as yerself, miss. I may have a lot of trouble Miss. . . . If I wasn't yer servant, I'd like to kiss you."

Miss Rice did not answer, and, before she was aware, Esther had taken her in her arms and kissed her "You're not angry with me, miss, I couldn't help myself."

"No, Esther, I'm not angry."

"I must go now and let her in."

Miss Rice walked towards her writing table, and a sense of the solitude of her life coming upon her suddenly caused her to burst into tears. It was one of those moments of effusion which take women unawares. But her new servant was coming up stairs and she had to dry her eyes.

Soon after she heard the cabman's feet on the staircase as he went up for Esther's box. They brought it down together, and Miss Rice heard her beg of him to be careful of the paint. The girl had been a good and faithful servant to her; she was sorry to lose her. And Esther was equally sorry that any one but herself should have the looking after of that dear, kind soul. But what could she do? She was going to be married. She did not doubt that William was going to marry her; and the cab had hardly entered the Brompton-road when her thoughts were fully centred in the life that awaited her. This sudden change of feeling surprised her, and she excused herself with the recollection that she had striven hard for Fred, but as she had failed to get him, it was only right that she should think of her husband. Then quite involuntarily the thought sprang upon her that he was a fine fellow, and she remembered the line of his stalwart figure as he walked down the street. There would be a parlour behind the bar, in which she would sit. She would be mistress of the house. There would be a servant, a potboy, and perhaps a barmaid.

The cab swerved round the Circus, and she wondered if she were capable of conducting a business like the Welsh Harp.

It was the end of a fine September evening, and the black, crooked perspectives of Soho seemed as if they were roofed with gold. A slight mist was rising, and at the end of every street the figures appeared and disappeared mysteriously in blue shadow. She had never been in this part of London before; the adventure stimulated her imagination, and she wondered where she was going and which of the many public-houses was hers? But the cabman jingled past every one. It seemed as if he was never going to pull up. At last he stopped at the corner of Dean-street and Monwell-street, nearly opposite a cab rank. The cabmen were inside, having a glass; the usual vagrant was outside, looking after the horses. He offered to take down Esther's box, and when she asked him if he had seen Mr. Latch he took her round to the private bar. The door was pushed open, and Esther saw William leaning over the counter wrapped in conversation with a small, thin man. They were both smoking, their glasses were filled, and the sporting paper was spread out before them.

"Oh, so here you are at last," said William, coming towards her. "I expected you an hour ago."

"The new servant was late, and I couldn't leave before she came."

"Never mind: glad you've come."

Esther felt that the little man was staring hard at her. He was John Randal, or Mr. Leopold, as they used to call him at Barfield.

(To be continued.)

Miss Marie Corelli's new romance will be issued by Messrs. Methuen and Co. on Monday, the 16th inst. It is entitled "Barabbas; a Dream of the World's Tragedy," and its central figure is the robber who was released to the Jews at the Passover instead of Christ. The scene is laid in Jerusalem at the time of the crucifixion.

TO HOLIDAY MAKERS, TOURISTS, AND TRAVELLERS.

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LABOUR NOTES.

Events seem to be moving towards the victory of the Miners' Federation. The alliance of the coalowners has proved insufficiently cohesive to resist the disintegrating influence of rising prices, while the men have held together remarkably well. But the temptation of working while prices are high is not the only force which tells upon the owners. They are not the wicked and heartless tyrants pictured to the moved imaginations of readers of the *Daily Chronicle*, but business men trying to do the best they can for their trade. They, or their representatives and managers, live amid the populations which suffer the brunt of the war; for political or merely human reasons they desire their good-will, and after a certain stage they cannot fail to be shaken in mind by the sight of actual distress. Even an absolute ruler in India had to give way when the whole population of Benares, 300,000 in number, had sat *dharma* for a week, eating nothing, as a protest against a new tax. Much more must a similar spectacle affect a coalowner who has, pehaps, an idea of trying some some day for Parliament.

It remains to be proved whether a complete victory, if the miners gain it, will do them more good or harm in the long run. When the new supplies of coal pour into the market the present prices will soon tumble down, although they may hold up in some midland districts until the winter demand for house fuel is over. If some new breeze of manufacturing prosperity fills their sails, the coalowners may be able to work fairly full time in all the districts at the present wage-rates. If not they may feel it to be necessary to make a new attack before long on the Miners' Federation, which would then have to fight with a comparatively empty war-chest. If the result of the present contest should be the formation of a wages board, and the substitution in the future of argument for arms, there would be no reason to regret the loss and suffering which it has caused.

Sir John Gorst, in his much-interrupted speech at Shoreditch the other day, said that the cause of our "social disease," at present, is the fact that the rural population flows into the towns, and there increases the competition in the less skilled industries. True, O Sir John, or at least partly true. But what is the cure? It is, said he, to plant them out on the land again. But then Sir John pointed out that Australia, where any man may easily get land, is suffering from precisely the same disease—congestion of labour and want of employment in great towns. If men will not stay on the land in Australia, why should they be expected to do so, even when planted out, in England? Corn is plentiful and cheap all the world over in consequence of the invention of agricultural machines, and the easy means of transport. One man can do as much on the fields as several in former days, and the natural protection given by distance fifty years ago to the agriculture of European countries against the competition of American virgin soil is no more. While all this lasts fewer people than of old, in proportion to the total population, will be necessary to supply the world with its food, and everywhere there will be surplusage in the towns. You will not cure this by artificial agricultural colonies in Essex.

If the population increases still, and agricultural science does not advance with equal step, the Saturnian reign may once more return. More labour will again be required in the country, and then there will be more inducement to work there. Meanwhile, inasmuch as the French, the Germans, and others maintain a certain artificial level of the value of food grown on their own soils, and we do not, all the superfluous food of the world is shot into these islands, and in our case, above all others, towns increase while countrymen decline. If this process does not ruin us in the end, we may be sure, at any rate, that nothing else will, and that the fortune of England will carry us through everything. The Labour Commission has discovered by this time that half the miseries of our great towns are due to the struggle for existence which the exodus from the country has caused there. It is left to the Commission on Agriculture to discover, what every one knows already, that this exodus is mainly due to the cheapness of corn, of which we must take the evil results as well as the good ones. It is a good wind that blows no one ill.

Mr. Tom Mann is generous and ardent—so much so that one suspects a touch of Southern blood in him—sincere and a fighting man. If the distinguished labour-leader should follow the "call" which he seems to hear, and take orders in the Church, his career might carry him far, and certainly would be a very interesting one. Not his worst enemies, if they knew him personally, could question his motives, or believe that he was inspired by anything but a desire to aid, in the most effectual way open to him, his weaker and more suffering human brethren. And he might learn, from a closer study of the ways of God with man, the lesson which he most seems to need, that of patience with regard to the process by which the world is gradually made better.

A man who has fought and led in many a labour conflict may wel begin to perceive that if there be any universal remedy for the evil which manifests itself in these interminable internecine struggles over the rewards of common industry, it can be no other than that ancient one contained in the golden rule. If, as Bulwer Lytton says in one of his romances, the rich would respect the poor, and the poor would have some charity for the rich, the world would go pretty well. It must have occurred at times to Tom Mann, when he stood with a rapt audience before him, making one of his burning exhortations to war or resistance, that it might be better if he were teaching his hearers the divine lessons of love, patience, and forbearance, and could also have an opportunity of moving men on the other side to avoid the excessive desire to be rich, to treat those whom they employ as friends rather than as servants, and not to allow false pride to raise unnecessary barriers between them. Workmen require leaders, no doubt, but the office of mediator and peacemaker is a nobler one. The man who draws down peace from heaven and distils it upon earth is the true priest of God, whether ordained or not; but to belong to a great organization like the Anglican Church, or the Roman, may vastly increase his force, opportunities, and even his wisdom. And here, in England, this is especially true of the Anglican Church.

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